FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From Bogue Island.—On the 12th inst., a detachment of the 26th Volunteers under Major Carmichael, and of the 1st Artillery under Lieut. Robinson, while guarding the wreck of the steamer Union on Bogue Island, were shelled by the yankee sail ship, Cambridge, 6 guns, and a steamer mounting 13 guns. Twenty-two shells were thrown at them, doing no more damage than the smashing of a soldier's plate of fish, when the vessels withdrew. The attack was intended to drive our men away and thus prevent their obtaining the machinery, &c., on board the wreck.

Speculators.—The Legislature of Tennessee has made it a criminal offence for persons who are found guilty of going about the country buying up the articles of prime necessity, in order to speculate thereon and demand exorbitant prices for the same. This is striking at the root of the evil at once, and in a most effectual way.

The South in Arms.--A late letter from Charleston to the Richmond Examiner says,—

The Yankees have not been wholly mistaken in the effect of their descent upon Port Royal. The people of this and the adjoining States feel that the tide of war is rolling rapidly towards their own hearthstones, and the events in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri have become to them of secondary importance. They are startled, but undismayed. In South Carolina there is an universal rush to arms. In districts which had seemed to be stripped of fighting men to swell the army of the Potomac, a new crop of armed men have sprung up at the roll of the drum. The coast has suddenly become a vast camp, and from the Peedee to the Savannah river the sea islands are bristling with bayonets. Regiment after regiment has come in from North Carolina, and others are on their way hither from Alabama and even from Louisiana. You may judge the extent of the army that has thus suddenly congregated on our seaboard, by the fact that a contract was made here yesterday to furnish daily, commencing to-morrow, fresh meat for 36,000 troops. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Savannah has been called upon to supply an equal number. At what points these vast forces are posted it would not be proper at this time to mention.

Correspondence between British Cotton Importers and Lord John Russell.—The last steamer brings a series of letters between Henry W. Hayman, on the part of the cotton importing interest in England, and Lord John Russell, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Hayman informs Lord Russell, that in conjunction with other merchants, he had in contemplation the fitting out of a number of ships for the purpose of trading with New Orleans and other southern ports, and asks that the protection of Her Majesty's cruisers on the West India station may be given to the ships intended for this expedition, or else that the ships may be permitted and authorized to defend themselves under certain restrictions.

Russell replies that Her Majesty's Government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance to such enterprise. He says that the United States and the *so-called* Confederate States, are engaged in civil war, and Her Majesty's Government has recognized that state of things, and has taken a position of neutrality between the contending parties. Under these circumstances, any British ship, being a neutral, which knowingly attempts to break an effective blockade, is liable to capture and condemnation; and if such ship defends herself by force against a national vessel enforcing such blockade, such defence, under the law of nations, exposes the ship and cargo to condemnation as a prize, and the persons who commit the act to severe treatment according to the laws of war.

High Prices for Negroes.—We learn that at a sale of slaves made near Eagle Rock, in this County, by John C. Moore, auctioneer, the following prices were obtained:

George, 21 years old,	$1,245
Jim, 18 years old,	755
Isaac, 15 years old,	705
Catharine, 12 years old,	615
Woman Becky, 24 years old, with 2 children, 2 and 4 years old,	1,535
	$4,855

An average of $695 for seven. These are high prices for the times. They prove two things, *first*, that there is an abundance of money *in the pockets* of the people, and *secondly*, that slave property is just as secure as it ever was.

Standard.

A Good Substitute for Coffee.—At the present time, when coffee is selling at a dollar a pound, the following suggestion, from a correspondent of a Southern paper, is worth trying:

Many worthless substitutes for coffee have been named. The acorn need only be tried once to be discarded. Corn meal and grits can be easily detected by the taste. Rye is only tolerable. Okra seed is excellent, but costs about a dollar a pound, which puts it entirely out of the question. What, then, can we use? We want something that *tastes* like coffee, *smells* like it, and *looks* like it. We have just the thing in the sweet potato. When properly prepared, I defy any one to detect the difference between it and a cup of pure Rio.

Preparation.—Peel your potatoes and slice them rather thin; dry them in the air or on a stove; then cut into pieces small enough to go into the coffee-mill, then grind it. Two tablespoonfuls of ground coffee, and three or four of ground potatoes will make eight or nine cups of coffee, clear, pure and well tasted.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

YANKEE OUTRAGE AGAINST ENGLAND.—The country stands amazed at the impudence and folly of the Lincoln government in seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell on a British steamer, on her way from Havana to England—impudence assuredly, and folly if England shall resent the act as her pride no less than her outraged rights would seem to demand. We cannot doubt that both her government and her people will be deeply incensed, and will demand—and receive if the Lincolnites be not utterly demented—ample apologies, and a restoration of the captured Ministers, for, as the Richmond Whig truly remarks, "the yankees had as much right to arrest these gentlemen in the presence of the Queen, in Buckingham palace, as on an English vessel on the high seas, passing from another country than this to England. There might have been some pretext of right of search in case the vessel had left our shores. But that pretext did not exist here. The insult is gross, flagrant and inexcusable. The next advices from England, where the affair is probably already known, will be looked for with great interest."

The Examiner says,—

"The Government of the United States gains nothing beyond the gratification of its spite against two individuals; and engages itself irretrievably in an open quarrel with the Government of Great Britain, whose indisputable and cherished right of maritime independence it has outraged in a manner so clear and so decisive as to render immediate naval hostilities almost certain. The question is not the right of a belligerent power to arrest (within its jurisdiction) the ambassadors of an adversary on their way to a foreign power; but the right of a neutral flag to protect its vessels on the high seas; and this right, for which the United States always contended, which England yielded, and which all other civilized nations sanctioned and proclaimed in a solemn Congress, has been openly violated by this arrest. If the Government of Great Britain has not become more spiritless than any Government ever was before, this escapade of Commodore Wilkes will cost Lincoln dearer than any adventure of the war; and Messrs. Slidell and Mason may be found more useful to the Confederacy within the walls of their prison than they could have hoped to be, under the most favorable circumstances, either at St. James or in the Tuileries."

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.—The yankees have much to learn in regard to the South. The N. Y. Herald of the 12th anticipates that "Beaufort will become a cotton port, situated as it is in the midst of the Sea Island cotton district, and the Union men of the South will be glad to send shipments there when they are liberated from the thraldom of the insurgent chiefs."

This idea of the people being of a different temper from the "chiefs," as the Herald calls the leading men of the South, seems to be firmly implanted in the Northern mind; or possibly it is constantly put forth with the purpose of deceiving the people of the North. Constant anticipations of "Union men" rallying to the support of Lincoln wherever he sends his army or navy to the South, are advanced. We all at the South know how baseless these anticipations are, and we think the yankees will find it out at Beaufort as they did at Hatteras, except in regard to the scattering "bankers" and "wreckers" of that region. Not a bale of cotton nor a pound of rice will they get at Beaufort, except by their usual process of theft.

The Herald reports that "President Davis and Gen. Beauregard and a number of rebel troops from the army of the Potomac are moving in the direction of Beaufort." This is another mistake of which they will be convinced if they attack our army at Manassas; which they are likely to do if they think it thus weakened.

The Herald adds,—

"Nor is this the only naval expedition against the rebel States. There are two or three others now being fitted out, which will be equally successful, and in the course of six weeks or two months, 100,000 men will occupy all the important points on the coast; not, perhaps, to make an advance into the interior just now, but as a safe basis for future operations, and as outlets for the produce of the Southern loyalists and the interchange of Northern commodities. With Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, Beaufort, Pensacola, Key West, and the other places to be seized and occupied, in possession of the federal army and navy, the rebels will be surrounded by a cordon of military posts which will not only completely cut off their external communication, but threaten so many vital points at the same time, that their grand army will be broken up into fragments and rendered powerless without a blow; and then the time will have come for a forward movement upon Richmond and the other capitals of the rebellious States."

How much mistaken the Herald is, may be judged from the fact that thousands of Georgia troops have gone to Virginia since the capture of Port Royal. The yankees may take small towns on the coast, and may hold them possibly, but they will scarcely dare to move into the interior, nor will they get any produce or break up our grand army into fragments. The men of each State, still in each State, will be able to prevent all that.

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL. The Washington Star of the 13th contains Com. Dupont's official reports of the above occurrence. He states that *he* selected Port Royal as the *first* point of attack, in preference to the place suggested by the Department, which he thought would not have met the expectations of the country. He states that in the gale off Hatteras, the Isaac Smith, man-of-war, had to throw her formidable battery overboard to prevent her from sinking; that the chartered steamer Governor sunk with seven marines; and the Peerless, a transport, was sunk, the crew being saved, but both cargoes lost. After detailing the battle, the Commodore says,—

"The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter rout and confusion; their quarters and encampments were abandoned without an attempt to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers, and officers retired in too much haste to submit to the encumbrance of their swords. We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre and of the most improved description."

"Beaufort is deserted. The negroes are wild with joy and revenge. They have been shot down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go off with their masters."

Is all this true? For ourselves we do not believe it, and the statements from Charleston and Savannah are directly contradictory of it.

He states that his ships were struck several times, but none sunk or burnt, or materially damaged. His loss was 8 killed, 6 seriously and 17 slightly wounded.

The following is part of a lying heading to the Port Royal news in the Washington papers:—

"Two Millions Dollars worth of Cotton seized at Beaufort—South Carolinians professing loyalty to the Government—The distribution of the Trophies seized in South Carolina—A Naval depot to be built at Port Royal, &c., &c.

Two South Carolina cannon and two flags were displayed at the War and Navy Departments at Washington as trophies, and much exultation displayed over them. Orders had been sent to New York for lumber to construct buildings for a naval depot at Port Royal. Truly this is "carrying coals to New Castle." One would suppose that the "South Carolinians professing loyalty," (if they could be found,) would supply plenty of lumber from the South Carolina forests.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe.	Christian.	Waddell.	Headen.
Moore,	238	368	105	35
Randolph,	270	345	181	18
Montgomery,	188	403	19	2
Anson,	600	79	99	3
Stanly,	379	343	7	3
Davidson,	181	178	377	3
Chatham,	23	142	538	288
	1939	1858	1776	351

Mr. Ashe elected by a plurality of 81 votes.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body did not form a quorum until Tuesday, and we learn by letter that it had done nothing material up to yesterday afternoon.

PROMOTIONS.—We learn by letter from Raleigh, that Col. D. K. McRae, of the 5th State Troops, Col. L. O'B. Branch, of the 12th, and Col. George B. Anderson, of the 4th, have been appointed, by President Davis, Brig. Generals in the Confederate Army. Gen. Branch will take the place of Gen. Hill on our N. E. coast, the latter having been ordered to the Potomac.

SALT.—In the following article (which we find in the Wilmington Journal,) the Savannah Republican justifies the merchants who sell salt at $9 a sack, and the Wilmington Journal "says ditto to the Republican." The same Wilmington Journal which was so rampant a few days ago against manufacturers on account of a *pretended* rise of double or treble, justifies a demand of $9 for an article that cost from 75 to 90 cents! What a pity that there are no manufactures in Wilmington!

We agree with the Republican and the Journal, that the grocer makes a decided case against the planter; but the case is applicable to other parties besides those two:—

EXTORTION *vs.* EXTORTION.

Mr. Editor: Having heard a dialogue related that took place recently, I will furnish it, as it seems applicable in the present day:

Planter—What is the price of salt?

Grocer—$9.

P—That is outrageous extortion.

G—Wholesale price is $9, and can't be bought less.

P—I will not cure any bacon with salt at such outrageous prices.

G—Do you recollect the price I paid you for your bacon last year?

P—Yes; it was 14 cents.

G—You think salt high. Now, what will you take for your bacon, if I furnish you salt at $1 per sack?

P—W-h-y, I would not like to make a price just now.

G—I will give you 20 cents per pound, hog round, and give you salt at $1.

P—Well, I don't wish to sell now.

G—If your bacon proves as good as last year, I will give you 25 cents per pound.

P—I will wait until I bring it in.

G—Will you contract to deliver it at 30 cts?

P—I won't sell now at any price.

I will leave the public to make their own verdict. It is certain there are two sides, as the Lawyers say, to all cases. FAIR PLAY.

Savannah Republican.

We say ditto to the Republican.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE PROVISIONAL CONGRESS.—An extra session of the Confederate Congress commenced on Monday last. Only 16 members were present, representing six States. The only member present from North Carolina was Mr. Venable. The President not being ready to communicate his message, on account of the sudden news of the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Congress adjourned to wait for it.

HATTERAS.—It seems that Lincoln does not intend to follow Col. Hawkins's advice to abandon Fort Hatteras as untenantable; for in place of the two regiments taken from there, a regiment of Pennsylvanians was sent down on the 11th from Fortress Monroe.

THE MARYLAND REGIMENT.—Wm. A. Wright, of the Enquirer office, Richmond, acknowledges the receipt, from Mr. Wm. C. Troy of this town, of a check for $53 87, forwarded by him from David Murphy, Esq., for relief of the 1st Maryland Regiment in Virginia.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Winder Battery, near Wilmington, Mr. Hosea Pickett, a member of the Cape Fear Light Artillery Company.

In Davie county, on the 10th inst., Dr. Enoch Brock, a member of Capt. Andrews' company of Cavalry, who took typhoid fever at Kittrell's Spring. Aged 25 years.

OFF FOR MANASSAS.—Four or five Regiments, mostly those recently from Georgia, left Richmond for Manassas on Sunday and Monday last. A battle was evidently anticipated.

COFFEE.—At Nashville, Tenn., coffee has been selling at 65 to 70 by wholesale, and $1 by retail. 250 sacks were sent last week to New Orleans, and sold at 85 cts.

Coffee.—We learn, by the last Texas papers, that a train from the Rio Grande recently brought to San Antonio, 500 sacks of coffee. It is thought that a brisk trade will spring up in that section of country. Coffee will be brought in and cotton taken out to Mexico.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLUE SULPHUR HOSPITAL, VA., Nov'r 2.

Messrs. Editors: As a great many of your readers are interested in the "Highland Boys" of Robeson county, I beg to devote a short space in your columns, that our friends may hear from us. As regards the army movements, I can say nothing that would interest them; the general impression is that the next move will be for winter quarters,—at what place we are not informed.

A few copies of your paper reach us occasionally, reminding us of our dear old homes, and could you see how eagerly each line was perused, methinks it would afford you at least some satisfaction. With pleasure and pride we notice the praiseworthy efforts that are being made in our county to supply us with articles necessary for our comfort. We will ever be grateful for these marks of kindness, and may the Highland Boys perform their duty as nobly as our friends are doing theirs. Our company at this time reports but twenty men for duty; the other companies in our regiment in the same ratio. Our company and regiment have become entirely disorganized by sickness. The hospitals at Meadow Bluff, White Sulphur, and at this place, can account for the remainder of our company, 23 of whom are here. The surgeons seem to think the men cannot entirely recover in this climate, and have found the fever rather of a peculiar type. There are 300 sick here. The deaths average upwards of two a day. It is to be hoped that some one who has the authority will have our regiment moved to another climate for the winter, (which the surgeons recommend,) so that we can entirely recover. And if it should be necessary for us to come back to Western Virginia next spring, we will come back prepared for service. We have had one promotion in our company—Dr. J. H. McLean (private) has been appointed Hospital Steward at this place. He has been extremely attentive to the sick, and justly deserves the appointment. Our company will always feel grateful to him for his kind and devoted attention to the sick.

Out of the large number sick, 5 have died out of our company in Virginia, 4 at Meadow Bluff and 1 here. At the burial-ground at this place rest the remains of Serg't Neill A. Clark, and at Meadow Bluff lie buried, side by side, Privates Morgan Russ, James A. Currie, Daniel A. and Wm. C. Conoley. The latter were brothers, and but three days difference in the dates of their death.

Oh! how must their parents have felt when this dreadful news reached them! Endeared by the strongest ties of friendship to the heart of each one of us, we sincerely condole with the relatives and friends of each one of them in their sad bereavement. Hearkening to the voice of their country, they went forward to their duty, and when but a few miles from the invaders, the mysterious and all-wise hand of Providence took them from among us. By their deaths our country has lost some of her noblest sons, and freedom is bereft of her warmest advocates. Their memory will long be cherished in the heart of every "Highland Boy," and may each one of us be profited by their worthy examples.

"A HIGHLAND BOY."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Desiring to publish entire the President's Message, received this morning, we must condense the ordinary news by this morning's mail.

Gen. Floyd's army has fallen back from Cotton Hill to a point 4 miles this side of Raleigh C. H., which he can hold against ten times his own force. He has thus retreated because the enemy, although having already three times his force, had been largely reinforced, rendering Floyd's position dangerous. Col. Croghan, of the cavalry, Wise's Legion, a gallant officer, son of the Col. Croghan who so greatly distinguished himself at Fort Sandusky in the war of 1812, was unfortunately killed in a skirmish with a party of yankee sharpshooters who had ambushed him. There had also been a heavy skirmish between a portion of Floyd's command and some of Rosencranz's regiments, in which the yankees were vigorously repulsed. Nothing was lost in the retreat—neither men nor munitions.

At the late election in Maryland, notices were served upon those opposed to Lincoln that if they attempted to take any part in it they would be promptly arrested.

The Federal Generals pretend that they gained a decided victory at Belmont; but the Cincinnati Lincoln papers give the lie to their stories, pronouncing it a "disaster" which they "have no heart to comment upon."

A skirmish took place near Falls Church on the 18th. Our advanced forces took ten prisoners and killed five or six Federals. Two of our cavalry were killed, and two or three were wounded.

The small-pox, a violent type of typhoid fever and the black measles were prevailing with frightful mortality among the federal troops on Muldrough's Hill. Large nnmbers are dying daily.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Washington, Nov. 11, says that a gentleman, in citizen's dress, and with a pass from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, visited on Saturday all the posts in the left wing of the Federal Army, and who was recognized on his return to Alexandria as an officer in the rebel army.

Another and larger French man-of-war has been wrecked near Hatteras—the Cantalabria, a frigate. She was abandoned and blown up.

The Richmond Examiner publishes part of a report of an investigating committee of Lincoln's Congress on army frauds. It exposes most enormous corruption in high places, such as the presentation of a service of plate, costing upwards of $3000, to the wife of General McKinstry, by persons to whom the General gave fat contracts. This has caused his arrest. A countryman had to pay $10 for the privilege of showing his horse to the agent of these contractors, $10 more for a recommendation that the horse be purchased, and then never more than $85 or $90 was allowed, the contractor charging the gov't $119 50 per head. The horses are ordinarily of the most inferior kind, many of them falling dead on the road. In one regiment, 76 were found fit for service, 5 dead, and 330 utterly unfit for service. For hay, McKinstry charged from $17 50 to $25 a ton, and supplied the poorest quality, whilst the best was abundant at $6 to $8. Half a million swindled in hay.

These are but samples—Gen Fremont and his friends coming in for a full share of the spoils.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY—YANKEE LIES—THE SITUATION.

The Baltimore American of the 15th instant contains a Yankee telegraphic account, dated at Paris, Ky., November 11, conveying the intelligence of a most extravagant Federal victory obtained by General Nelson over the forces under General Williams at Pikeville (or Piketon.) The Yankee bulletin says that the fight lasted two days; that four hundred "rebels" were killed and one thousand taken prisoners; that the victory on the Federal side was complete, and that General Williams, and General Howe, the Confederate commanders, were among the prisoners taken.

We are assured by abundant evidence that this account is false, in whole and in detail, and nothing more than another mendacious exploit of the Yankees.

Latest.—Dispatches were received at the War Department from General Marshall, giving authentic and particular accounts of the affair, referred to above, and representing the achievement of a brilliant victory by our arms.

The enemy had fallen into an ambuscade prepared by us on the road leading from Piketon. Their force was about fifteen hundred strong, while ours in ambush numbered three hundred picked riflemen. The enemy's loss is reported to have been frightful—two hundred and seven killed (counted) and about a hundred and forty-wounded. Our loss is reported as follows: One killed, four wounded and seven missing.

The particulars of the fight, as ascertained by us, are very interesting. It occurred on Friday, the 8th instant, a little above Piketon, on the Louisa river. The ambush party was under the command of Captain May, consisting of three hundred sharpshooters, and were posted upon the precipitous wooded side of the mountain overhanging the road just beyond the bridge, crossing the river at the junction of Ivy creek. The precaution had been taken to set the bridge on fire, and succeeded admirably in its design of deceiving the enemy with the idea that our forces had retreated. The bridge was burning as the enemy approached. When they had effected a crossing and were confidently advancing, our riflemen suddenly poured into them a deadly volley. Several rounds were fired into their panic-stricken ranks before they could recover from the alarm. It had been arranged that our men in ambush, after executing their work upon the enemy, should disperse at a preconcerted signal, a temporary crossing having been provided over Ivy creek, a narrow but very deep stream. The slight loss sustained by us occurred in the dispersion of our men.

The falling back of Col. Williams' command is readily explained. His force is only about 1,400 strong, while the total force of the enemy is stated at 8,000.—*Richmond Examiner, 18th.*

Another Victory in Missouri.—NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch to the True Delta, dated at Memphis to-day, and received from the Appeal office, announces that a battle had occurred near Sprinfield, Mo., in which the Confederates were victorious. The Federal force was vastly superior to that of the Confederates, and included Fremont's celebrated body guard. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Gens. Price and McCulloch are confident of driving the Federals out of Missouri.

An ordinance or secession has been passed by the Legislature of Missouri, by a unanimous vote, and a full quorum was present in both Houses.

The bearer of dispatches from Neosho for Richmond conveyed the above intelligence to Memphis.

Capture of our Commissioners on the High Seas.—Intelligence was received at the War Department yesterday, of the capture, on the high seas, by one of the enemy's cruisers, from aboard the British mail packet, in which they had embarked from Havana, of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Commissioners, respectively, to England and France, together with their Secretaries, Messrs. Eustis and McFarland. The parties were brought to Fortress Monroe. Messrs. Mason and Slidell with their Secretaries, are confined there. It is understood that the females of the families of these gentlemen are released.

The capture was made by the San Jacinto, a large steam frigate, commanded by Com. Wilkes.

This information has been received by the War Department, officially, under a flag of truce sent from Fortress Monroe.

It will be noticed that the outrage of this arrest of our Commissioners on board an English vessel does not involve the question of the right of visitation or of search, but the sacredness of the English flag itself, under which the arrest was made, and which claims to afford protection as against all merely political offenders.

Richmond Examiner, 18th.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

The few weeks which have elapsed since your adjournment have brought us so near the close of the year, that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retrospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratitude to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labours of the agriculturist, whilst the manufacturing industry of the Confederate States was never so prosperous as now. The necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heretofore in operation. The means of the Confederate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradually becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military stores and munitions as are indispensable for war.

The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and our gratitude.

From its commencement up to the present period, the war has been enlarging its proportions and expanding its boundaries, so as to include new fields. The conflict now extends from the shores of the Chesapeake to the confines of Missouri and Arizona; yet, sudden calls from the remotest points for military aid have been met with promptness enough not only to avert disaster in the face of superior numbers, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from the border.

When the war commenced the enemy were possessed of certain strategic points and strong places within the Confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military establishments had been long organized, and were complete; the navy, and for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this, we had to create not only an army in the face of war itself, but also the military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought indeed to be a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteers and the patriotism of the people have enabled us, under Providence, to grapple successfully with these difficulties. A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which a greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government and the privileges of freemen. After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point to assume the defensive; and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people; some of her most eminent citizens have been seized and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed, and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified, not only by the necessities of self defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State; but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions.

These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will.

The army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means. The naval officers, deprived to a great extent of an opportunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantry on shore and upon inland waters, further detail of which will be found in the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War.

In the transportation of the mails, many difficulties have arisen which will be found developed in the report of the Postmaster-General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies, the insufficiency of the rolling stock of railroads for the accumulation of business resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the enemy's fleet; the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements; the difficulties inherent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster General, whose zeal, industry and ability have been taxed to the utmost extent.—Some of these difficulties can only be overcome by time and an improved condition of the country upon the restoration of peace, but others may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Head of that Department.

The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious enquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that treasury notes may be issued, the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest; and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and when dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium, a large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing eight per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, ensures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished, as far as possible, in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check upon their productive energies. To this end the means of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be carefully guarded and improved. And this should be the object of anxious care on the part of State and Confederate Governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.

We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South—one from Richmond, along the seaboard; the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now, in a great measure, debarred. We should increase, greatly, the safety and capacity of our means for transporting men and military supplies. If the construction of this road should, in the judgment of Congress, as it is in mine, be indispensable for the most successful prosecution of the war, the action of the Government will not be restrained by the constitutional objection which would attach to a work for commercial purposes, and attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion by giving the needful aid to the company organized for its construction and administration.

If we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If, instead of being a dissolution of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people look now with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they had been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress; when they behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus*, so sacred to freemen; when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons upon the mere edict of a despot; when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago—they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us, must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and, in one instance, selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually, whilst asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along our borders and upon our territory. Although we ought to have been admonished by these things, that they were disposed to make war upon us in the most cruel and relentless spirit; yet, we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition, with the confessed purpose not only to pillage but to incite a servile insurrection in our midst.

If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a species of war which claims non-combatants, women and children, as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect, even in war, and he who refuses to regard them, forfeits his claims, if captured, to be considered as a prisoner of war, but must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine.

But not content with violating our rights, under the law of nations, at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval, at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a U. S. ship-of-war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The U. S. have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even amongst barbarians, by seizing our ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation.

These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government upon that ship and beneath its flag as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the U. States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors and citizens even of the United States they could not have been arrested on a British ship, or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes. Wm. Mr. Faulkner, a former Minister of the United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfil all the obligations into which he had entered, he was perfidiously arrested and imprisoned in New York, where he now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his Government was abused, and his desire to fulfil his trust to them was used to his injury

In conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the great family of nations. In so doing we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a full equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual amongst nations, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations, we were only endeavoring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law. Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know why her the principle that "blockades, to be binding, must be effectual," so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied on a particular portion of the coast.

When the Confederate States at your last session became a party to the declaration re-affirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations; and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances, at the leasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak, and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But although we should be benefitted by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will, at least, have the consolation of knowing that they are thus becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If in this process, labor in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry. Although it is true that the cotton supply from the Southern States could only be totally cut off by the subversion of our social system, yet it is plain that a long continuance of this blockade might, by a diversion of labor and investment of capital in other employments, so diminish the supply as to bring ruin upon all those interests of foreign countries which are dependent on that staple. For every laborer who is diverted from the culture of cotton in the South, perhaps four times as many elsewhere, who have found subsistence in the various employments growing out of its use, will be forced, too, to change their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self government can never attain that end it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to each family—even to our own in the meantime, we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching eye we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose care we confidently submit our destinies. For the end we may depend upon ourselves—liberty is always won where exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the truth that is given by a conscious sense, not only of the magnitude, but of the righteousness of our cause.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, November 18, 1861.

NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—This body will convene at Louisburg, N. C., on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next. The session will open at 9 o'clock, A. M. Ministers and visiters will be passed over the railroads of the State, as usual, at half price. Hacks will be provided at Franklinton, N. C., to convey passengers to Louisbur

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

From the Norfolk Day Book.

We present our readers to-day some interesting extracts from various Northern papers of the 16th inst.

The army of General McClellan has as yet made no active movement; the troops, however, for the past four days have been engaged in reconnoitering.

Information received from Poolesville yesterday states that the rebels have evacuated Leesburg, and it was surmised that they had moved towards Romney, to attack Gen. Kelly. On the other hand it was supposed that they had gone South upon hearing of the result of the naval expedition.

The petition of the Baltimore merchants, asking the government to give a share of its patronage to the loyal and suffering mechanics of that city, praying for the establishment of a depot there, and the particeipation in contracts for the government supplies, has been met by the President with a good grace. He promises that the Baltimore mechanics shall receive the fullest consideration from the heads of the various departments.

The Pacific mail steamer, which arrived here yesterday from California, brought Senator Gwin and two other gentlemen as prisoners, on charge of treasonable practices. Gen. Sumner, who was on board the steamer, made the arrests, and brought the three parties with him to this city, where they are now at large on their parole of honor not to leave the country. Certain papers found in the baggage of Mr. Gwin, it is said, connecting him with the Southern rebellion, warranted Gen. Sumner in placing him and his companions under arrest. They await the orders of the Government from Washington.

We learn from Missouri that the Union forces have evacuated Springfield. The divisions of Gen. Seigel and Asboth are moving towards St. Louis. The Union men of Springfield and its vicinity are leaving with the army, not being willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Intelligence of the capture of a large British steamer, laden with arms and munitions of war, and supposed to be the Fingal, from Greenock, Scotland, by a United States frigate, which took her prize into Key West, reaches us from Holmes' Hole yesterday, where the brig Mazoni has just arrived from Cardenas.

Our news from San Francisco also mentions the arrest of a supposed privateer—the schooner Neva—at that port by the captain of the revenue cutter Mary. It appears that the Neva was fitted out at Shanghae, China, and that information of this fact preceded her arrival at San Francisco.

Affairs on the lower Potomac.—General Sickles has made several balloon ascensions in Maryland, opposite Shipping Point and Acquia Creek, resulting in valuable discoveries as to the positions and strength of the rebels.

An arrival from the flotilla brings the report that the schooner Maryland was fired at yesterday from the Virginia shore, while becalmed and anchored off Pig Point, and was set on fire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Information was received to-day from Poolesville that the rebels had called in their pickets and evacuated Leesburg. The precise direction in which they have gone is only speculation, but it is surmised that they will move against General Kelley at Romney, in conjunction with other forces from Manassas. Unless they are strongly reinforced they will not dare to contend with Gen. Kelley, who is strong and well fortified. The number of rebels recently at Leesburg was only three thousand.

Permission asked to carry the Children of the late Senator Douglas to North Carolina.—A gentleman arrived here [probably Washington,] to-day from North Carolina for the purpose of obtaining permission to carry to that State the two children of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas. It appears that these boys are entitled to large estates in North Carolina and Mississippi, which, under the recently enacted law of the Confederacy, are in danger of confiscation on account of the non-residence of the children, although they are infants. The relatives of their mother are anxious that they shall be brought South to secure their rights in this property. They are desirous also that Mrs. Douglas shall accompany them if she will consent. The government has recently concluded not to grant passes to go beyond the lines of the federal army for such purposes, as it intends to take such action as will render utterly null and void any of the confiscations under the acts of the rebel usurpers of the authority in the Southern States.

Popular Reaction at the North.—It is evident that a reaction is going on in the North. The following dispatch shows that the tide of war is turning against the Republican party that inaugurated this bloody crusade against the South!

Later returns from the election in Wisconsin show large Democratic gains. Racine county, *usually* 1,000 *Republican majority, reported Democratic.*

Disaffection at the North.—The war is assuming a new phase. Its spirit has crossed the Potomac, and has affected the turbulent journals of Gotham. The Herald, the Tribune, the Times, and the World, are all embroiled in a big quarrel and are daily playing sad havoc with each other's "bacon" by indiscriminate discharges of their editorial blunderbusses.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 15.—The Collector of this port has received instructions from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpetre and gunpowder.

The Burning of Guyandotte.—Northern papers bring accounts of the battle and burning of Guyandotte, Va. A correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer, who was present, furnishes the following report:

On the 10th instant, after ten o'clock at night, the Ninth Virginia Regiment, consisting of only 150 Union men yet in camp, was completely surprised by 700 cavalry, under command of Jenkins, the guerilla chief, and cut to pieces and captured, with the loss also of about thirty horses, a small stock of Government stores, and 200 Enfield rifles. The dead and wounded on either side could not be clearly ascertained. The enemy captured 70 prisoners. They left one of their Captains dead in the street. Three other dead bodies of the enemy were found, and they were seen to throw several from the suspension bridge into the Guyandotte, besides a wagon load was hauled off in the night. Three of our dead were found. Several others are missing, and are supposed to be killed. Among the number is Capt. G. W. Bailey, of Portsmouth. Among those taken prisoners are the Hon. K. V. Whaley, who was in command of the place; T. J. Hayslip, clerk in the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Payne, of Ohio, and Capt. Ross, of Ironton. Capt. Thomas, of Higginsport, Ohio, is supposed to be taken, and also Dr. Morris, of Ironton, the First Surgeon.

The rebels also arrested and took with them a number of Union citizens.

The attack was so sudden and unexpected that not more than forty of our men got into line to resist them. Others, however, fought them singly, and those only made their escape who were satisfied at the start that the number of the enemy was too great to contend against, and fled immediately, except in a few instances, where they hid under houses and log piles until the enemy retired. Some fifty or sixty are known to have got away, and perhaps others will turn up.

The rebels held the place until next morning, when the S. B. Boston came up with about 200 of the Fifth Virginia Regiment, under Col. Zeigler. They were joined by a number of the Home Guards, of Lawrence county, Ohio. On the arrival of the Boston some shots were fired at her from Guyandotte, which were answered by a shot from a small two-pounder, sending a ball through a rebel's brick house. The rebels immediately left on double-quick time, and the secession citizens, who had been instrumental in getting up the attack, came on the bank of the Ohio with a great number of white flags, which they waved quite enthusiastically, supposing they could save their property from destruction, but it was all in vain. Their destruction was decreed by an indignant people, and three regiments would not have prevented them from burning the town. Our troops passed over; a few shots were fired at the rear guard of the retreating rebels. And then the town was soon in flames. No Union man's house was set on fire, but several caught from the others. The town is, *at least three-fourths of it*, burnt up. *All the stores, the hotel and the finest dwelling houses are in ashes.*

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Ironton, says:

Zeigler's men were so exasperated that they fired the town, and when Col. Bolles arrived, women and children were turned into the streets, jumping from the windows to escape the flames—while those who should have been their protectors were plundering their property. Col. Bolles and Maj. Stewart sought Col. Zeigler, and told him "this work of destruction must be stopped;" he said he had tried, but could not control the men. But Col. Bolles and Maj. Stewart, by earnest commands and threats, finally made them pause, and it is hoped a part of the town may be saved from the flames.

Old Abe Burnt in Effigy.—Old Abe is catching it for the removal of Fremont. The Louisville Courier says:—

From a gentleman just arrived from Ohio, we learn that the indignation at Zanesville, in that State, was so great at the removal of Gen. Fremont, that Lincoln was publicly burnt in effigy a few days ago. Our informant also says that the Cincinnati Germans were so disgusted and enraged about the removal that they refused to take federal bonds at more than fifty per cent. on the dollar.

Old Scott is reported in the New York press, to have assured his visiters, that the "unnatural rebellion" would be speedily suppressed, and peace would prevail in a few months. We have no hesitation in saying, that the old traitor did not believe a word of this himself. He is eminently endowed with the instincts of the rat; and his quitting Washington and betaking himself to Europe more loudly proclaims his convictions than any words could utter. If he believed in the speedy subjugation of the South, he would never have relinquished the command-in-chief; if he had not thought defeat more probable than conquest, no man would have been more eager to profit by the chance to enjoy the humiliation of the Rebels. No, we take his departure to be one of the strongest signs we have had of the hopelessness of the Yankee cause. When the rout comes, he flatters his vanity, that people will say it is owing to his absence.—*Richmond Whig.*

Running the Blockade.—The N. Y. Herald of the 15th contains the following letter:

ST. THOMAS, October 28.—This morning the sch. Emily Ten Broeck, Capt. Seabrook, arrived from Savannah, where she left on the 14th instant, with 296 bags and 40 half tierces of rice, consigned to Lamb & Ball, of which house her British Majesty's Consul is a partner. She came in here under the rebel flag.

Another Insult to the British Flag.—The N. Y. Herald of the 13th contains the following paragraph in its shipping column:—

"The British ship Storm King, which arrived at Quebec on the 10th inst., reports that the U. S. ship Portsmouth ran into *and tried to sink her* on the 14th Sept., in the Irish channel. The only reason that the captain can give for his conduct is, that a ship of the same name cleared from Liverpool at the same time for a Southern port, loaded with military stores."

This yankee trick is scarcely less outrageous than the audacious conduct of a federal man-of-war in stopping a British mail steamer on the high seas, and deliberately insulting the British flag by seizing from under its protection the Confederate Ministers.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Sailing of a vessel from Providence, R. I., to trade along the southern coast.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Senator Simmons of R. I., has arrived here to-day, agreeably to the previous programme announced in the Herald, and informed the government that he had despatched a vessel from Providence for the South loaded with various kinds of articles of prime necessity, such as sugar, coffee, salt, shoes, &c. The vessel will make her landings along the North Carolina coast, at such points as may be deemed advisable by her commander, and where an exchange of the articles which she carries for cotton can be made. The cargo is a most valuable one, and, should the expedition prove successful, will richly remunerate the parties engaged in it. Others are now fitting out in the North, and will immediately follow up the one just started. One item of the cargo of the vessel sent by Senator Simmons is sixty-six hundred bags and twelve thousand bushels of salt, which is perhaps more needed among the rebels than any other article of consumption. Is this not cottoning to traitors rather early?

[If this is not cool impudence, we would like to know what is. However, send them along in any quantity, and fill them with salt, shoes, coffee, writing and printing paper (especially of Day Book size,) and other articles we rebels are in need of. We would like to obtain a supply of such articles *cheap.*—*Day Book.*]

Sale Day.—Large and orderly crowd in town on Monday, sale day. Nobody "tight" except one old sinner, who, however, has not drawn a sober breath for the last thirty years. A good deal of property disposed of, belonging to the estate of L. W. Mattison; which brought good prices in view of the hard times, to-wit: One negro woman 30 years old, and child 2 years old, $900; a man 25 years old, $910; a girl 12 years old, $660; a girl 9 years old, $565; a girl 6 years $335; a boy 8 years old, $445; 232 acres of land, $1,200. The first two negroes sold on a credit of 12 months, the last four, with land, for the *cash.*

Anderson S. C. Gazette.

Sequestration.—Mr. Aylett, the Confederate States District Attorney, instituted on yesterday (for the Receiver of the Norfolk district,) proceedings against $905,700 worth of stock, the property of certain alien enemies who are stockholders in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and in the Chesapeake Canal Company. This is the heaviest day's work which we have yet heard of in the Confederate States District Court.

Richmond Examiner, 21st.

The distinguished Prisoners of War, chosen by lot to be treated as hostages for the safety of our privateersmen, have been transferred from the Richmond tobacco factories to "cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes." Their's will be a treatment and fate, precisely similar to that which our gallant, though unfortunate, seamen may receive from the Yankees.

The Pirates at Port Royal.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The Savannah Republican of yesterday says that the Federals have made no movement since the capture of Fort Walker. The most reliable information is that the enemy has landed about 3.000 men at Fort Walker, and about 1,000 at Braddock's Point. A few of the Federals occasionally make a visit to Beaufort in the day time but return to their vessels or forts at night. The Yankees have forced a number of negroes into service, and put them to picking and ginning cotton.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—*From Beaufort.*—A gentlemen who arrived yesterday on the Savannah train says that there are three vessels crowded with troops lying at Hazard Creek. The supposition was that they were about to land. Some of the vessels were also off Beaufort, and it was reported that some sixty or seventy of the enemy had quartered themselves in the town.

Movements of the Enemy off our Harbor.—About nine o'clock last night, an unusual number—seven or eight—ship's lights were seen off Morris' Island. Perhaps that flotilla of gunboats, the draught of which, as we are told, is "peculiarly adapted for Southern harbors," has just reached us.

Capture of a live Yankee.—The Savannah train brought to this city yesterday afternoon one of Lincoln's Grand Army, sent for the invasion of South Carolina. We learn that he was taken at a place called Buckingham, six miles from Bluffton, and brought in by one of our pickets. When first discovered he was in a small boat paddling towards shore, which he had no sooner struck than he was taken into custody. It was supposed that there were several others in the boat with him, who have probably landed somewhere else. A party has been sent in search and they are expected momentarily to bring in the remainder. No intelligible or satisfactory account has been elicited from the prisoner. He was provided with three days' rations, and exhibited a pass to leave the lines of his own troops. He says he came on shore to wash some clothing and procure some waste Cotton for pillows, &c. When examined at Gen. Drayton's Headquarters, he informed that officer that he came on the Roanoke, but could not tell how many men were on board, nor did not even know the name of the Captain. He endeavored to pass himself off as a foreigner by speaking broken English, but this was thought to be only a ruse to conceal his true character, which is supposed to be that of a spy. His dress and manner would seem to bespeak an officer. On being questioned by Gen. Drayton, he denied emphatically being a deserter. The prisoner is about twenty-five or thirty years of age.

Charleston Courier.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—That portion of South Carolina which has become a prey to the first swoop of the Yankee Armada is the garden district—the fairest region of the State. The town of Beaufort is its social centre. Small, but clean and well built, with a population of about 2000, this charming place has always been the especial pride of the low country. Amongst its inhabitants are included a large proportion of the very best families in the State. The rich plantations of Sea Island cotton and rice along the coast are a fruitful source of wealth.

Invasion of Accomac.—It is reported that the Federals have invaded Accomac and Northampton counties with 8,000 men, and now have military occupation of them. The Confederates had nothing but a few militia, who, we presume, dispersed before such a force.

The enemy are certainly closing upon us. All their movements indicate a general advance, with the view to their cherished object—a winter campaign in the South. We trust our army and our people are prepared to meet them.—*Rich Whig.*

Accomac and Northampton Counties form the extreme Southern portion of the peninsula, known as the "Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia," and lie between Pocomoke Bay on the North and Cape Charles on the South, extending sixty-five miles in length to from five to ten miles in width. The aggregate population of the two counties is small, not exceeding some fifteen or sixteen thousand, of whom nearly one half are slaves. These Eastern Shore counties belong geographically to Maryland, and their capture could neither have been prevented by the Confederate government, nor will their possession add anything to the strength of the Federals, nor in any way influence the progress of events.—*Wilmington Journal.*

NASHVILLE, Nov. 20.—The Louisville Courier has had an interview with a gentleman from Bath county, who participated in the fight near Piketon, on the 5th instant, who declares upon his own personal knowledge that there is not one word of truth in the Federal report of that fight. The fight occurred at a point on the Big Sandy, called the Narrows, which is fifteen miles from Piketon, and where the Kentuckians were concealed. When the Federals reached the abrupt angle of the road the Kentuckians opened a murderous fire upon them, which was kept up for half an hour. The Federals were signally repulsed, and withdrew under cover of their artillery. The Kentuckians had five killed and eight wounded. A man who was sent out after the fight, to ascertain the extent of the enemy's loss, reported that there were, by actual count, 319 killed and 150 wounded.

From the Tazewell County (Va.,) Democrat.

The Battle of Piketon.—Brilliant Affair.—On the 8th instant, Capt. John May, in command of some 300 Kentucky militia, set out upon a scouting expedition. The Confederates had advanced but a few miles when they descried, in the distance, a large column of U. S. forces marching in the direction of Piketon. The Captain immediately posted his men on a hillside near the road and awaited the approach of the enemy, in ambush. The Confederates, occupying a good position, permitted the U. S. forces (afterwards ascertained to number 1500) to approach within a very short distance, when the command to "fire" was given. The first volley from these trusty riflemen brought every Yankee officer to the ground. The firing was repeated so rapidly that from two to three hundred of the enemy were killed before they could recover from their panic sufficiently to order a flank movement. The Confederates now seeing the danger of being surrounded and overpowered by the superior force of the enemy fell back in good order, the Yankees also retiring in the direction whence they came. It is said that Capt. May kept two men loading for him while he fired at the enemy, and that a Yankee fell at every shot. Another gentleman posted behind a large rock would load his gun and mount the rock to fire; he repeated this manœuvre some 12 or 14 times, when the enemy observing him, demolished his breastwork by a cannon ball, yet he escaped unhurt. This fight took place at Mr. James Lane's, a few miles west of Piketon. The Confederate loss was one or two killed, and from ten to fifteen wounded, which forms a striking contrast with the loss of the enemy. We gather the above interesting facts from Kentuckians, now in our village, who participated in the fight.

Moving South.—The first squad of Yankee prisoners, numbering 150, will start to day for Tuscaloosa, Ala., and a detachment will go each day until Richmond is relieved of 500. After that 500 more will go to North Carolina, where suitable arrangements are being made for their reception.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Exciting from Tennessee.—MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—Great apprehensions are felt of an attack upon Columbus. A public meeting has been called to take place to-day, to devise measures of defence. The Federals are concentrating an immense force at Cairo, and an attack at Columbus is hourly expected.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, in view of a threatened invasion, has called on Gov. Harris to send such a force to the field as can be armed by the State. In obedience to this requisition, and to repel the invaders, Gov. Harris has this morning issued his proclamation, calling out thirty thousand of the militia from Middle and West Tennessee.

The threatened Descent on Columbus and Memphis.—MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—A public meeting was held here on yesterday, and the people resolved to send men and money to Columbus, Ky. An address was issued calling upon our sister States to send forward men and guns for the defence of the Mississippi Valley. The address says: "The long threatened invasion is at hand, and the enemies of our rights and liberties are moving upon us by land and water in overwhelming numbers. In the next five days a great battle will be fought at Columbus, and if the Confederates are overpowered, Memphis is lost to the South, unless Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana help us. Our friends in the surrounding States must look the facts sternly in the face before it is too late."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—A special despatch from New Orleans, dated on yesterday, states that intense excitement prevails there relative to the threatened attack on Columbus, Ky. Com. Hollins had gone there with his fleet, and has telegraphed for all the available boats and the steam ram Manassas. The floating battery, with 20 guns, goes up to-night. All the river pilots have been impressed into service. 17,000 troops and 70 cannon are at Columbus.

From East Tennessee—Lincoln Camp Broken Up.—From 300 to 500 Lincolnites of Carter county, encamped about six miles from Elizabethton, dispersed on the approach of the Confederate troops.

The citizens of Hawkins, Sullivan and Washington counties, to the number of about 500, turned out on the news of the bridge-burning, and organized themselves into a regiment. Hon. Joseph B. Heiskell, member elect of C. S. Congress from the 1st Congressional District, was elected Colonel.

This regiment, with Col. Stovall's battalion, numbering 500, including a battery of flying artillery of four guns, found the Lincolnite camp deserted, and nothing left but 16 hogs and 25 bushels of corn. From 25 to 30 prisoners were arrested in the knobs, each armed with gun, pistol and bowie knife, and taken to the Watauga Bridge. They will probably be brought to Knoxville during the week, to be tried before the Confederate Court. The rebellion in Carter and Johnson counties may be said to be crushed out.

Arrival of Prisoners.—Some forty prisoners, of Cliff's traitor band, from Hamilton, Rhea and Meigs, including a Lieut. Colonel and a Commissary, were brought up on the train last night, and marched through our streets to the jail. A number of arms were taken in their possession. Their condition, criminal as they are, excited the commiseration of our citizens, and in the crowd that accompanied them to their dismal quarters, we heard but one expression of indignation against the unfeeling and unscrupulous demagogues, who deluded them into their present unfortunate condition, and then deserted them.

Knoxville Register, 19th.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—The Tennessee Legislature on yesterday passed a law establishing a State Ordnance Bureau. They also passed a law appropriating $300,000 for manufacturing arms. They also instructed the Governor to press into immediate service all suitable guns to be found in the State.

D. S. Patterson, Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit of East Tennessee, and a son-in-law to Andrew Johnson, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and brought here for trial.

One Soldier Wounded after a Six Month's Cannonade.—The Yankees have thrown from 4,000 to 5,000 shot and shell from their various war steamers and tugs, within the last six months, at the soldiers manning our guns in the various batteries on the Potomac; yet, most extraordinary as it may appear, they never destroyed life, nor even were guilty of drawing Southern blood, until last week, if we may except the very slight scratch received by a soldier on the 1st of June at Acquia Creek.

Last week, we understand, a soldier at one of our batteries on the Potomac, named McGinty, a brave and gallant man, belonging to Capt. Randolph Lacy's company, was wounded by a shot from the enemy, and the wound, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Surely a kind Providence must be shielding the heads of our soldiers, when only one such disaster occurs in a Department whose soldiers are numbered by the thousand. The Fredericksburg Department has enjoyed an unprecedented immunity, notwithstanding our men are on an exposed frontier and within the sight and sound of shot and shell from the enemy, which have been hurled at them almost daily for a period of six months.

Fredericksburg Herald.

The Battle near Columbus, Ky.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a son, a mere youth of sixteen, to his father:

On the 7th instant a boat arrived from Cairo with a white flag to bury their dead. Capt. Edmondson gave me permission to go over with them, and in all my life I never witnessed such a horrid sight! Where our battery was stationed there were eighty dead and wounded horses. A Lieutenant of the enemy, soon after landing, walked over the field to find one of our officers whom he had killed. When he found him he turned the body over and found his own brother. He dropped as if he had been shot, and had to be carried to the boat.

They commenced burying their dead, and up to last night had buried 301; our side have found only 60 dead. J. C. Logan, from Illinois, who had command of the squad from Cairo, said that our regiment killed 150 after they were on board the boats.

It is almost impossible to find out how many were wounded on their side. An old lady, living near the river where they landed, says they brought seven wagon loads of dead and wounded to their boats soon after the fight commenced.

We have one of their Colonels and two Lieutenant Colonels prisoners, and five Captains. All are wounded and were deserted on the road by their men. A Captain Abbott, that our company brought in, says that when our regiment started after them they thought we were Indians. He was not far from the truth, we were as near wild as white men could be—none of us had our coats on, and not many any hats, and were yelling like tigers. He said they made three stands after we landed, and every time our men came in sight they would break and run.

Belmont and Piketon.—It appears from the accounts published in the Cincinnati papers, that the expedition against Columbus consisted of two detachments, amounting to some 25 or 30,000 men. One detachment was to leave Cairo, and descend the river; the other, Paducah, and cross by land and take Columbus in the rear. The first was the one which sustained the defeat and rout at Belmont; the last did not make its appearance, and, so far as we are advised, has not been heard from at all. In the detachment which left Cairo, there were 18 or 19 regiments, besides the artillery; or about 18 or 19,000 men; and this is the force which was routed by 6 or 7,000 Southerners.

The circumstantial lie, which has been circulated all through the North, of a great victory won at Piketon, the slaughter of 400 Confederates and the capture of 1,000, begins to show its true colours. There is not a trace of truth in it. It was false in all its parts; known to be false, and fabricated to cover a severe loss inflicted upon them. The facts of the case are these: The Confederate force, far inferior to the enemy, twice ambushed them; and on one occasion killed 300 and drove back the rest, and on the other, had quite equal success. This statement enables us to estimate Yankee victories.—*Rich. Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the F. I. Light Infantry Company, held Nov. 20th, 1861, Maj. Wright Huske was called to the Chair, and J. H. Worth requested to act as Secretary; and the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the officers and members of the F. I. L. I. Company, desiring to testify their appreciation of the many acts of kindness extended to them by their friends at home, at a meeting called for that purpose have unanimously

Resolved, 1st. That our thanks are due to the Ladies of our town and county for their very efficient and acceptable aid in equipping the corps for service, and in administering to its wants and necessities both before and after its departure from home.

Resolved 2nd. That our fellow citizens of the town and county generally are entitled to our gratitude for their promptness in furnishing pecuniary aid, whereby we were enabled with all possible celerity to march in defence of the invaded rights of our country.

Resolved, 3d, That to Messrs. J. W. Powers, J. A. Worth, and Capt. A. P. Hurt, the company is especially indebted for many favors which they feel pleasure in acknowledging.

Resolved, 4th, That we shall ever bear in grateful remembrance the delicate attentions of the Ladies of Wilmington on our return home, and trust that we may ever merit their kind regards.

Resolved, 5th. That in the cordial welcome with which our return was greeted we have abundant assurance of a feeling which must ever warm a soldier's heart, that though absent we were not forgotten.

Resolved, 6th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian for publication

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WRIGHT HUSKE, Chm'n.

A. H. WORTH, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"PAY YOUR DEBTS."

Messrs Hale & Sons:—I see an article under this head in the Observer of the 4th inst., alluding to farmers, &c. There may be a few who can pay their debts and are holding their money to buy property at auction or some other unholy purpose; but I think the number small, as most of the Shylocks are now congregated in towns and cities. But my purpose is to offer some reasons why farmers, &c cannot meet their debts promptly just at this particular time. The Banks have suspended discounts for some time past, which of itself would be a sufficient reason for the scarcity of money, as it was in 1857 and other times preceding. But the article alludes to the high price produce brought in 1860, and seems to think that the country ought to be chock full of money. It is true produce sold for high prices in 1860 and part of 1861, but farmers are not apt to lay by money for future purposes, thinking "the day sufficient for the evil thereof." And it must be recollected that the crops both of cotton and corn were cut short by the drought, and also that corn was cut down in price in June last to 50 and 60 cents per bushel, and oats, fodder, &c., in proportion, and remain so to this day. $1 has been the average price heretofore, and farmers' debts are arranged for that price. Farms and land were re-assessed last year, when corn was $1, taxes are unusually high, and there is an extra tax and another tax. There is still another reason: say a farmer has 20 negroes to shoe and clothe, (and the credit system dead, corn 60 cents;) last fall he bought 20 pairs shoes for $30, this year he pays $50; last fall he paid for 140 yards kerseys $30, this fall $60 for the same article; osnaburgs, &c. in proportion; last year he paid for 5 sacks salt $7 50; this year $50; last year he bought 100 lbs. coffee for $14, this year pays $50; 300 lbs. sugar for $34 50, now pays $60, and every thing else in proportion down to a brass pin; and all this time corn only worth 60 cents per bushel, and has to be offered in exceedingly small lots to get that, cotton $8 50 per cwt. heretofore $11 50 to $12 50, spirits turpentine 17 per gallon, heretofore 37½ and 40. We could enumerate further, but if these are not sufficient reasons why people cannot meet their debts promptly then we "guv it up."

A FARMER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"UBIQUE GENTIUM SUMUS?"

Messrs. Editors:—The above question was suggested to one of us, or rather recalled to mind, under circumstances not entirely dissimilar from the original. After meditating some time for a solution of our locality, we find ourselves within the limits of "the good old North State"—down here at Fort Caswell, on a little sea-girt spot, separated from "the rest of mankind," yet calculated to make a loud noise in the world, and the most important military point in the State. An experience of a few weeks has taught us that the soldier's life is a hard one, that his sacrifices are many, his labors arduous, his pay next to nothing, and what is still more humiliating, he is regarded by many as an inferior being. It may be that our hard living has in some degree disturbed the status quo and usual equanimity of our mind; but of one thing we are certain, that we can speak the truth and deduce logical conclusions from known facts. But to come to the point at once, we wish to tell you, and to make known to our friends generally, that we are sadly in want of the common indispensables of life, as regards such wholesome food as we lived upon at home.

We have nothing but a scanty allowance of very poor bread, mess pork, beef and coffee, and occasionally rice—of all a bad quality and a small amount. All this however might be tolerated, but it is not the worst of the case.

We can get nothing from our friends at home. If they send us potatoes or vegetables of any kind, or any thing else, we never get them. They are invariably lost, mislaid, or stolen, unless placed in the hands of a friend who comes through with them, and if we buy them, we pay at least five times the value. A sick soldier cannot procure a chicken at Smithville or Wilmington for less than two dollars a head, or a potato for less than five cents a piece. And yet these places have the best facilities of all others in our State for transportation, or for procuring at cheap rates all the necessaries of life which are abundant throughout the whole State.

We ask, then, why or wherefore can we not procure these indispensable articles at reasonable rates? For no reason, we affirm, but the avarice and soulless cupidity of those dealing in these things, and of those who have the management of our affairs—men, or at least beings in human form, who would extort the last dime from a poor soldier, and then leave him to perish in their streets for the want of one act of kindness.

"Sacra fames auri quid non corda mortalia coges!"

PHILANTHROPOS.

Fort Caswell, N. C., Nov. 16, 1861.

CAMP BEE, VA., Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Ladies in the neighborhood of Norwood, Stanly County, N. C.—In behalf of the "Stanly Marksmen," I have the honor to acknowledge per Dr. Waddill, the receipt of a great many articles necessary to the comfort of a soldier. For such articles at this season of the year, words fail to express the gratitude of our hearts. They remind us of the spirit which pervades the Southern public, and more thoroughly convince us that the work of subjugation can never be accomplished while Southern women live—to use the expressive language of a patriot, never while a man, woman or child breathes the uncontaminated atmosphere of the Confederate States. Respectfully and thankfully,

RICHARD ANDERSON,
Capt. Co. H, 4th Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of the "Chatham Boys," at Camp Wilkes, on Bogue Island, N. C., on the 17th Nov., 1861, on motion of C. F. Rosson, Captain John R. Lane was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was briefly explained to be that of appointing persons to draft suitable resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of John E. Matthews, First Lieutenant of said Company. On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee consisting of George C. Underwood, S. S. Carter, and S. E. Teague. The committee withdrew and drafted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It having pleased the Disposer of all events, in his great wisdom and mysterious Providence, to remove by death from our midst our much-beloved Lieut. John E. Matthews; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut Matthews, our company has lost a most worthy and efficient officer and soldier, one who gave his whole attention and labor for the peace and comfort of his company and advancement of the Southern cause.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased, feeling conscious, that, heavy as the blow has fallen upon us, it must have fallen much more heavily upon them, especially as he was the only son of exceedingly kind parents, and brother of two loving sisters.

Resolved, That this company feel indebted to him for the ability with which he performed the duties of his office, his correct and impartial judgment and acts respecting the same, and for his kindness and discreet conduct, manifested to his fellow officers and soldiers.

Resolved, further, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh Standard, Spirit of the Age, and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

GEO. C. UNDERWOOD,
S. S. CARTER,
S. E. TEAGUE.

JOHN R. LANE, Ch'n.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT HILL, BEAUFORT COUNTY, N. C., Nov. 17.

Capt. Godwin tenders his thanks to the Ladies of Robeson County, for the following donations for his company:—

Mrs. J. Townsend, 1 counterpane, 6 pairs socks; Mrs. D. Currie, 1 blanket; Mrs. D. McEachin, 1 blanket; Mrs. Mary Brown, 1 blanket; Miss Catharine McGregan, 1 counterpane.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of articles of clothing contributed by the Ladies of Bluff Church, and its vicinity, for the Fifteen Boys:

Mrs M J McDougald 2 shirts, 3 prs socks; Mrs Isabella Elliot 2 prs woollen pants; Mrs Alex Elliot 4 prs flannel drawers; Miss Mary E Elliot 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort; Miss Ann F Elliot 1 neck comfort; Miss Sophia Mallett 1 neck comfort; Mrs John Smith 3 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Miss Sallie E Smith 2 pr socks; Mrs Mary Smith 1 shirt, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr socks; Miss Lou Smith 1 comfort, 1 pr socks; Miss Cam Smith 1 pr socks; Mrs Alex R Smith 3 blankets, 3 pr drawers, 4 shirts, 9 prs socks, 4 neck comforts, 3 pr gloves, box of soap; Miss Susan Smith 2 pr socks, 1 neck comfort, 2 pr gloves; Miss Bettie Smith 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah Smith 2 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr socks; Miss Janie Smith 2 neck comforts; Miss Lizzie Williams 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks; Mrs John Morrison 5 shirts; Mrs Kenneth Murchison 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers; Mrs C Wade 1 pr socks; Mrs Belsey Council 1 pr socks; Mrs L Blackman 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Arch'y Porter 1 blanket, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr pants, 1 package of envelopes, lot of pepper; Mrs Sarah McLellan 1 quilt, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Flora McLellan 1 blanket; Miss Catharine McLellan 2 pr socks, 1 vest, lot of pepper; Miss Delphia Price 2 pr socks; Mrs H L Godwin 2 pr woollen pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 package writing paper, 2 packages envelopes, lot of sage, pepper and soap; Mrs Edith Godwin 1 blanket, 3 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Mary Parker 2 pr socks; Miss Betsy Barnes 1 pr socks; Mrs Sarah A McAlister 3 pr gloves; Miss E P McAlister 2 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Robert Williams 1 blanket, 3 pr socks; Mrs John Williams 1 blanket, 2 pr socks, lot of starch and pepper; Miss Margaret McIntyre 1 quilt, 1 vest, 2 pr drawers, 3 pr socks, 2 pr gloves, lot of sage; Mrs Daniel McNeill 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 2 flannel shirts, 1 cotton shirt, 2 neck comforts, 2 pr gloves, 1 vest, 2 pr drawers, 1 pillow, 1 boa; Miss Margaret and Effie Baine 1 blanket, 2 comforts, 2 pr socks, 3 pr gloves; Mrs Brock 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Levi Wade 1 pr woollen pants, 1 shirt, lot of sage and pepper; Mrs Daniel McDonald 1 Quilt, 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs M E Pemberton 3 prs socks; Miss Ann Colvin 3 pr gloves; Miss Joe Campbell 1 pr gloves; Miss B Campbell 3 neck comforts; one small bundle, containing 1 vest and a pr socks for David Godwin, name of the donor not given

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ZION, MONTGOMERY CO., N. C., Nov. 20.

Messrs. Editors:—At my request the subjoined list of articles contributed from Zion and Mount Gilead Districts by the Ladies' Relief Society of Montgomery Co., was furnished me, which you will please publish:

Mr J C Andrews, $2; Mrs J C Andrews, 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 vest, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr gloves; N K Andrews, $2; E F Andrews, $1; Mrs Priscilla Andrews, 1 pillow case and towel; Miss Laura Andrews, spun and wove, 20 yards flannel; Mrs E G L Barringer, 1 blanket, 1 pillow, 2 cases, 1 sheet, 3 towels, 2 prs socks, sage and pepper; Mrs W D Barringer, $1; Miss Fannie Barringer, 2 prs socks; Miss Ann Barringer, 2 prs socks, 50 cents; J B Ballard, $1; Mrs J B Ballard, 2 prs socks; Mrs Spencer Ballard, lint and feathers; W J Boggan, $2; Mrs Jas Bruton, 1 woolen coverlet; W T Bruton, $5; Miss Virginia Bruton, 1 pr socks, $1; Miss M J Bruton, 1 pr socks, $1; Mrs Geo Bruton, 2 towels, 12 lbs soap; Miss Susan T Bruton, 2 pillows and cases, 6 prs socks, $4; Mrs R N Bruton, 1 pr socks, 1 quilt, package of linen, hops and life everlasting; Mrs Eliza Christian, 16 prs socks, 1 blanket, 6 pillows and cases, 2 sheets, lot of soap, sage and bandages; Miss M F Christian, 4 neck comforts, 2 pr gloves, $1; Miss M A Christian, 4 neck comforts, 2 pr gloves, 1 Testament, $1; Miss Jane Christian, 1 neck comfort, 1 Testament, $1; Miss S M Christian, 2 neck comforts, 1 pr gloves, $1; Miss S H Christian, $5; Miss A E Christian, $1; Miss J R Christian, $5; Miss M C Cochran, 3 neck comforts, 1 pr gloves, $2; Miss M L Cochran, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort, $2; Mr Caffin

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

A NEW VIEW.—The Charleston Mercury puts a different face on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell by the Lincoln government, in the following paragraph:

"Strangely enough, although the present case is one quite novel in its circumstances, a distinguished English Judge has given an opinion directly bearing upon it. In the case of the Caroline (English Admiralty Reports,) Sir William Scott, in defining the rights of belligerents *in respect to neutral vessels*, says with singular terseness, "You may stop the Embassador of your enemy on his passage." Certainly, nothing could be more distinct, or more directly applicable to the case of Messrs Mason and Slidell. Disagreeable as it is, we cannot resist the inference, that the English Government will decline any interference in behalf of our captured commissioners. If so, it is better that our people should know the sober truth, at once, than that, impressed with a vague belief in the protection afforded by a foreign flag, they should cling, week after week, to expectations, which must end in disappointment and bitter chagrin."

If this be the international law applicable to the case, it puts an end to all expectation of English interference. It is certainly strange that no one else, particularly about Richmond, appears to have been aware of it.

It seems that the families of the Ministers and of their Secretaries, went on to England, and it is reported that they carried the Ministers' official dispatches along with them. If so, these will of course find their way to the British officials and public. The Ministers and their Secretaries were taken from Old Point to New York on the 16th inst.

The Charleston Courier, however, takes the other side, and quotes Vattel and Grotius, the latter of whom, after showing that Ambassadors may be dealt with as enemies if taken in enemy's territories without their passports, adds the following note, to which his name is attached: "It is quite another thing if any one shall, *out of his own territories*, contrive to surprise the Ambassadors of another State, *for this would be a direct breach of the law of nations.*"

The Courier also contends that "nothing can be considered contraband *going from a neutral port to a neutral port*," and it brings high authority for this position.

The N. Y. Herald's account of the capture is careful to state that Com. Wilkes "acted on his own responsibility." The Ministers made a show of resistance, until assured that force would be used. Two of the officers who took them are Virginians.

P. S. New York papers show that the same view was at first taken there, as here, that the capture of the Ministers was an outrage against the British flag, but examination has satisfied them that it is not. The Herald says that there was considerable apprehension about it, that the gov't might be required to make reparation, "and send the rebels to England in a national vessel," but that a "reference to the authorities bearing on the subject will dissipate any dread that the act might be construed by England into a cause of war." It then quotes from Chitty, Phillimore, Kent, and Wheaton, all justifying, apparently, the course of Com. Wilkes.

Our conclusion from all this is, that if England wishes war with the United States, the matter affords her abundant cause; but if she wishes peace, then she can satisfy her pride with the authorities applicable to that side. But one thing is apparent: *She wants cotton.* And if cotton can't be had without war, then war it will be.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We had no time on Thursday to offer even a word of comment on this document, and it is now perhaps unnecessary to do so; yet we cannot allow it to pass without expressing our entire concurrence in its statements and recommendations. We regard it as a model paper in all respects, not excepting its brevity. The President has briefly but very effectively presented a view of the progress of the revolution and of the succession of brilliant triumphs with which Providence has crowned our arms. He has most ably grouped together the reasons which have increased ten-fold the determination never again to unite with the cruel monsters with whom we have been too long associated as brethren—such brethren as Joseph had, ready to murder him or to sell him,—envious, cruel, avaricious, false in all things. "The separation is final." His views of the outrage done to England, of the arrest of Mr. Faulkner, and of the blockade, are eminently just and appropriate. As we have said, it is a model paper.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S CABINET.—Ex Gov. Thos. Bragg has been appointed Attorney General of the Confederate States, in place of Mr. Benjamin, who has been acting Secretary of War, and will now take that position permanently.

North Carolina appears to be in favor in Richmond. Three Brigadier Generals and a Cabinet officer and a railroad recommendation, all in one week.

We think the President would have done wisely to extend his railroad recommendation to the building of a road from Greensborough to the Deep River Coalfields, for which a charter exists, but money is wanted to carry its object into effect. Such a road would bring the coal and iron of that rich region within ten or twelve hours of Richmond, and would connect the extensive and most important Arsenal and Armory at this place with the Capital, in two or three hours more of time. The distance is about 50 miles from Greensborough to the terminus of our Western road. And the whole distance from this place to Richmond, by that route, about 270 miles, against about 370 via the river to Wilmington and railroad to Richmond. We hope that some member of Congress will propose such an extension of the President's recommendation.

The Richmond Examiner says of the proposed Danville connection, "no time should be lost in carrying the suggestion into execution. With proper energy the arrival of the spring would be the completion of the absent link of the road."

THE EDGECOMBE GUARDS.—The Tarborough Southerner, mentioning the return home of this Company of the 1st Regiment, gives a list of the officers and men, 96 in all, and states that ten had died of sickness, and one (Wyatt) was killed at the battle of Bethel. This is another reminder to us in Fayetteville, of the devout thanks due to Providence for the protection of the lives of our volunteers. Whilst 96 men from Edgecombe lost eleven, the 240 in the two Fayetteville Companies lost but four. And it is a subject of universal remark, how robust our returned volunteers are, almost universally.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Clark has issued a Proclamation appointing Thursday the 5th day of December as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the manifold blessings we enjoy.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society in Raleigh on Monday last, as we learn from the Standard, the following officers were elected:—

Dr. W. R. Holt, President; Dr. E. A. Crudup, S. F. Patterson, R. R. Bridgers and W. B. Wadsworth, Esqrs., Vice Presidents; Fab. J. Hutchings, Treasurer, and P. F. Pescud, Secretary.

Speeches were made by Judge Ruffin and Dr. Holt, and resolutions adopted by the Society, in favor of maintaining the organization, though the state of public affairs at present prevented the usual Exhibition.

The I resident re-appointed the Executive Committee, and the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The Annual Meeting was held in Wilmington last week. The receipts of the road for the year ending the 30th Sept. were $473,463 85. The expenditures $214,522 25; leaving a profit of $258.941 60, an excess of profits over last year of $39,253 28.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS, &c.—The Boston Journal gives an account of the arrival of 100 political and 716 military prisoners at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, from Governor's and Bedloe's islands, New York harbor. Among them were 633 Hatteras prisoners, who are described as "young men, mere boys, who, in spite of their misfortune, maintained a defiant and indifferent demeanor." Minister Faulkner, Gov. Morehead of Ken., Col. Pegram, Mayor Brown of Baltimore, Com. Barron, Col. Martin and 42 officers from Hatteras, were among the prisoners. Visiters are not to be allowed at the Fort.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.—28 more of the Confederate prisoners at Washington have been discharged, on taking an oath not to serve against the U. S. during the war. Among them is Wm. Davis of North Carolina.

It is reported that 250 more of the Hatteras prisoners are to be discharged.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Some of the most violent of the Northern papers are urging the Lincoln Government to acknowledge the Southern States as belligerents, and arrange for an exchange of prisoners. The N. Y. Times takes the lead in recommending this policy, and denounces the present system as barbarous and inhuman. It even threatens the Government with the vengeance of an outraged people unless their brethren are speedily released from the dungeons of the rebels. There is reason to believe the subject is giving the Lincoln Administration much trouble.

The N. Y. Herald states that it has good reason to believe that the Federal Government have finally agreed to an exchange of prisoners.

Our Privateersmen at the North.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The arrangements made by the Confederate Government to hang a number of Federal prisoners in case of the anticipated condemnation and execution of privateersmen as pirates, brings that matter to a practical issue. The privateersmen, at the late trial in New York, were not found guilty, the jury having disagreed, though there was no want of evidence as to the facts. The U. S. District Attorney intimated that he should ask for a new trial, but it is for the Executive to determine this. Upon another trial there may be a conviction, and nothing but the intervention of Executive clemency can save the convicts.

THE SALT QUESTION.—The Winston Sentinel defends those in that place and Salem who have been selling salt at $12 a sack, the high price having produced great excitement in that part of the State. It states the very creditable fact, that the merchants there refused cash offers from abroad of $15 a sack for all they had, and preferred to keep it for their customers at home at $12, often too on credit.

SMOKE-HOUSE SALT.—A correspondent in Moore County makes the same recommendation as that from Richmond in our last, and adds, that if the boiling should not produce crystalization, a strong brine can be produced that may answer as a substitute for some purposes.

Salt Wagons.—The wagons passing through this place, to the Virginia Salt Works, averaged some 20 or 30 per day during the past and present week. We learn that there are now, and have been for weeks, a great many wagons at these works, (each wagon having to wait there some two days, for its turn to load,) and the price of salt has risen from 50 to 75 cents, and now reported worth one dollar per bushel! We hope the numerous wagons *en route* for the Salt Works, may not be disappointed in getting a supply, as even at $1 per bushel at the works, it may be afforded in this and adjoining counties at $6 per sack. The trip can be performed in about twelve days, the distance from this place being 135 or 140 miles.—*Salem Press, 22d.*

Salt.—We are informed that salt from Southwestern Virginia is held, by second or third hands, in this city, at 8 to $9 per sack, though the same article can be obtained from the agents, Messrs. Spotts and Harvey, at $4 per sack, of 100 lbs. We would again advise all persons to have a little patience, as we think there will be no difficulty in supplying the demand in time for packing. *Richmond Whig.*

THE BLACK FLAG.—The Charleston Courier says that "the cry of extermination, black flag, and no quarter, is shouted most vociferously by some who are evading any kind of war." This is in exact accordance with the conduct of the bullies, (doubtless the same persons generally,) who have all along been furious for war itself, yet take most excellent care to keep out of it themselves. Such people are by no means confined to South Carolina.

LINCOLN'S EXPENSES.—The N. Y. Commercial having stated that the expenses of the Federal government were rather under than over a million of dollars a day, the Tribune of the 12th pronounces this a gross understatement, and declares its belief that the outgoings are fully two millions a day, or seven hundred millions of dollars a year! It thinks that after every thing shall have been provided, the expenses may be considerably reduced, but not so little as a million per day till the war is concluded." They will have a nice bill to foot (or to repudiate) some day or other.

The Tribune looks forward to the time as near at hand, when the canals will be closed by ice, and the shipments of grain to Europe must cease; and then specie will flow to Europe, instead of to the United States, as at present. The pinch will come when these results happen, and Lincoln will find trouble in getting his two millions a day.

A MISCALCULATION.—The Lincoln government and people have flattered themselves that the appearance of a fleet off the Southern coast would be the signal for the dispersion of the army on the Potomac, and that the troops would go home to defend their States. On the contrary, thousands of fresh troops have gone to Virginia even since the capture of Port Royal, and yet many thousands more have sprung to arms in and out of South Carolina, who now keep the robbers close under the guns of their ships.

Congress has confirmed the appointment of Gov. Bragg as Attorney General and Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of War.

THE 8TH REGIMENT.—A letter from a member of this regiment, dated at Coosawhatchie, Nov. 14th, informs us that the regiment would remain there but a short time, but would be ordered nearer to the seat of war. Coosawhatchie is a station on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, about 60 miles from the former and 40 from the latter place. Col. Clingman's regiment (the 26th) was also there, but was to leave that day, the 14th, for some place farther South. "We know but little, (says the writer,) of what the yankees are doing, though it is not believed, as it was at first, that they will attempt to march across the country to Charleston."

"PAY YOUR DEBTS."—Our correspondent, "a Farmer," gives some strong reasons why some persons are not in a condition to do this. We were not so unreasonable as to expect that people could pay who had not the means. But it is the general belief that many, both in town and country, who *have* the means, refuse or delay to pay. Such are the persons whom we endeavored to stir up by some recent remarks, enforcing that duty, and pointing out some of the advantages to the public and even to the debtors themselves, of performing it. "A Farmer" shows that there are two sides to that subject, as to most others. But he gives us an item of news that we were not prepared for when he tells us that "the banks have suspended discount for some time past." We think this is a mistake—a very natural one perhaps, since the discounts to individuals have doubtless been small, for three reasons, viz: 1st. Individuals are but little inclined to make new responsibilities, and therefore few ask discounts. 2d. So many people have notes under protest, either as principal or endorser, that many of the customary dealers at bank are excluded by the rule which forbids discounts to those under protest. And 3d. The Banks have been called on to loan most of their available means to the State and the Confederate States.

☞ The List of Contributions in the "71st District" in our next.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the St. Charles Hotel, Richmond, on the 20th Sept., George W. Hurdle, a private in Col. Fisher's Regiment, of typhoid fever, contracted at Manassas.

At the hospital in Washington, (N. C.,) on the 15th inst., W. Y. Sherron, of the Auburn Guards, from Wake county.

On the 13th inst., Josiah Johnson, of the Duplin "Turpentine Boys."

At Coosawhatchie, S. C. John L. Costen, of the Moore's Creek Rifle Guards, of New Hanover, 8th Reg't Volunteers.

Of Bilious Pneumonia, at the Blue Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 3d inst., Charles D. Clarke, of Raleigh, Assistant Quartermaster of Col. W. D. Clarke's 14th Regiment, in the 24th year of his age.

In Western Virginia, Jas. A. Calloway, of Capt. Angel's Co., 6th Reg't Vols, of Henderson county.

At Broad Run Station Va., on the 10th inst., Daniel C. Wolff, of Surry county, a member of Company H. 11th Regt. N. C. Vol.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—Since the last publication, clothing, &c., valued at $122,594, has been registered at Richmond, of which the following is from North Carolina:—

Burch & Little, $1,000 to 13th N. C. Troops.
H. Curtis and H. C. Brummell, $3,500 to 1st Reg't.
J. A. Cruise, $1,500 to 13th Regiment.
E. Graves, $400 to 6th N. C. and 12th Alabama Regiments.
Albert Higgin, $1000 to 12th Regiment.
Col. C. C. Jones, $12,000 to 12th Regiment.
J. W. Kibett, $800 to 12th Regiment.
J. S. Overby, $2,769 to 13th Regiment.
W. C. Tate and R. Burgin, $3,330 to 12th Regimeut.
M. D. Williams, M. A. Barbee, J. S. Upchurch, $9,000 to 6th Regiment.
R. M. Ward and C. Duffey, $1,000 to 14th Regiment.

GEN. SCOTT.—It is noted by the Cincinnati Commercial, that in his letter of resignation Gen. Scott says not a word about his successor, Gen. McClellan; and the omission is attributed to wounded vanity.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.—Whites 1,047,547, free colored 57,239, slaves 491,028. Total 1,595,814.

It is stated that in the retreat of the Confederates from the forts at Port Royal, "Tents, arms and personal property of every description was abandoned, and even those articles least likely to be left were forgotten in the uncontrolable panic which seems to have overcome the rebels. Gold watches and jewelry of various descriptions were found lying where their owners last laid them, and even money was left untouched, one package of $1,800 in gold and Confederate bills being found together, a lot of $500 in another place, and various smaller sums to a considerable amount." Is all this true?

The following statement is more creditable to the South Carolinians:—

"A prominent feature is that *there has been no loyal sentiment yet developed in these parts—not a single white man having voluntarily come forward as yet.*"

FALSTAFFIAN.—"Palmetto," in the Charleston Courier, a few days ago gave a circumstantial account of a scouting party of the "Rutledge Mounted Rifles," which he said that he and five others joined, going into Beaufort, shooting at and killing, wounding and dispersing a party of 20 yankees, &c., &c. This brought out Lieut. Barnwell, who commanded the party, who pronounces the whole story false.

The Wilmington Journal is facetious, but utterly ignores our proposition to sell it some manufacturing stock. It should at least thank us for thus endeavoring to "buckle fortune on its back." If the Journal thinks we are making too large profits, let it or some of its friends buy, and reduce the profits by selling goods at less than people daily offer for them.

From Europe.—Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. have been received.

The Convention between France, England and Spain, for intervention in Mexico, was signed in London on the 31st of October.

The London Times condemns Secretary Seward's despatch to Lord Lyons, and maintains the right of foreign governments to call attention to a constitutional provision. It also ridicules Mr. Seward's manifesto to the Governors of the States relative to fortifications, &c.

The London Post says that Secretary Seward has wantonly added another to the many differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The Times treats, in an editorial, on the ill feeling of the North towards England, and its groundlessness. It says: "We shall, nevertheless, continue to express our conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible."

The English Government has ordered large shipments of ball cartridges to Canada, but the shipment of Armstrong guns has been countermanded.

France.—The London Review states a very singular rumor, viz: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi, under the original treaty for the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803.

ENGLISH FEELING.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Times, Oct. 23d, tells that black republican paper very plainly that—

"There is no doubt of the fact that three-fourths of the people here have more sympathy with the South than with the North. Why, it is hard to tell. Perhaps it is a generous feeling toward the weaker party. Free trade and cotton may have their share in it. The fact is unmistakable. And there is a strong and increasing demand for some action on the part of the Government which will open the Southern ports or end the war. There must be stronger scruples than are common to politicians, that will keep England and France from some interference in the war in America. The first step, I predict, will be a formal recognition of the Confederate States. In that France will take the lead, or the two Governments will act in conjunction. This may come any day. A powerful fleet, English, French and Spanish, is nearly ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico. Its ostensible destination is Vera Cruz, but it will be equally convenient to New Orleans, Mobile, or any of the Southern ports.

The Government would be sustained, I am confident, in any action hostile to the North, and necessary to the interests of British commerce.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., Nov. 12.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The health of the 14th N. C. Regiment, now stationed near Blue Sulphur Springs, is frightfully bad. The buildings recently occupied by visiters of pleasure, are now tenanted by our poor sick soldiers, so that the whole regiment has only 90 fit for duty. The Cumberland Plough Boys report only 15 for duty. The climate seems to be illy adapted for our N. C. boys.

Late deaths of the Cumberland Plough Boys:—

James Cobb, 6th inst., Alic Melvin, 10th inst., both at Meadow Bluff.

A Mistake.—In the Fayetteville Observer of the 14th inst. it is announced that Wm. F. T. Clark, a member of the Washington, N. C., Mounted Riflemen, was accidentally shot and killed at his camp at Fairfax C. H. a few days ago. This is a mistake. We do not mean to say that the shooting and killing was. Alas! the poor fellow realized that to be too true. But there is no such company in the service from here, nor have we any company at Fairfax at this time.— *Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.*

We took the item from some exchange paper, not now recollected.—OBSERVER.

37th Regiment.—This regiment was organized at High Point on Wednesday last, by the election of the following officers: C. C. Lee, Colonel; W. M. Barber, Lieut. Colonel; and J. B. Bryan, Major.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Election of Georgia C. S. Senators.—MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 20.—Robt. Toombs and Benj. H. Hill have been elected Senators of the Confederate States Congress.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 21.—W. L. Yancey and C. C. Clay, Jr., were to-day elected Confederate States' Senators from Alabama. Yancey, on the first ballot, received all the votes save two.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, Mr. Leak introduced a resolution that the Convention, at the present session, will consider no subjects of constitutional reform, and looking to an early day of adjournment. Referred to a special committee.

Mr Foster of Randolph a resolution calling on the Comptroller for statistical information in relation to taxes: adopted.

Mr. Badger called the attention of the Convention to the subject of unjust speculation in articles of prime necessity, and gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce an ordinance for the purpose of remedying the evil.

Mr Rayner introduced an ordinance to provide for the immediate wants of the Treasury. Repeals 7th sec. of the act of the late session of the Gen. Assembly, postponing the issue of treasury notes to Feb'y 18, 1862. Passed 1st and 2d readings, and after some discussion by Messrs Rayner, Ruffin, Battle, Kittrell and Leak, referred to a select committee—Messrs Ruffin, Rayner, Satterthwaite, Strange and Carson.

Messrs Badger and Ruffin were appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Convention and its readiness to receive communications from him at any time.

On Wednesday, a memorial from the Grand Jury of Currituck against the Stay Law was read: laid on table.

The committee on Mr Leak's resolution (see above,) reported a substitute proposing adjournment *sine die* on Dec. 2.

Mr Warren introduced a resolution expressing confidence in the courage and fidelity of the officers and soldiers captured at Fort Hatteras: laid over.

On motion of Mr Graham, the injunction of secrecy as to proceedings in secret session during the 1st session of the Convention was removed.

The calendar of last session was taken up and a number of resolutions, ordinances, &c., rendered unnecessary by the action of the Legislature, or out of date, were indefinitely postponed.

A tabular statement of taxes for the last 5 years was received from the Comptroller, and 10 copies ordered to be printed for each member.

These are all the items of interest we find in the proceedings reported in Saturday's Standard. Of Thursday's proceedings, not given in the report, the Standard says editorially:—

The Convention was in session from ten to three o'clock, a part of the time in secret.

Among other things the Convention refused, by a vote of 43 to 57, to fix a day for adjournment, the 2d of December having been proposed.

A committee of one from each Congressional District was raised on the subject of the stay law; and a similar committee to investigate the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing agents of the State for transactions since the 1st of April last.

Mr Badger, according to notice previously given, introduced an ordinance to prevent oppressive speculation in the necessaries of life, and to authorize the Governor to seize certain articles for public use. Read the first time, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday, the 22d. Judge Ruffin and Mr Badger make remarks explanatory of the ordinance. The former complimented Mr. B. in very high terms, for the wisdom and care displayed in drawing up the ordinance.

The following is the Ordinance referred to, printed by order of the Convention. An amendment has since been moved by the author, but we have not a copy:

Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That whosoever shall engross or get into his hands, by buying, contracting or other means, corn or other grain growing in the fields, or any other corn or grain, or beef, either fresh, salted or smoked, cheese, fish, coffee, sugar, tea, saltpetre, or other dead victual whatsoever, to the intent to sell the same again at unreasonable prices, or to keep the same from market, and prevent the same from passing into the hands and use of the people, or to any other intent than for his own consumption or for charitable distribution amongst poor and necessitous persons, shall be deemed an unlawful engrosser, and whosoever shall make any motion, by word, letter, message or otherwise, to any person or persons for the enhancing of the price or dearer selling of any thing above-mentioned, or else dissuade, move or stir any one coming or purposing to come to any city, town, market, port or other place within the State, to abstain or forbear to bring or convey any of the things before rehearsed, to any such city, town, market, or other place, to be sold, shall be deemed a forestaller. And whosoever shall make any promise, enter into any agreement, or come to any understanding, with any other person or persons that he shall not sell any of the things before rehearsed but at certain prices, or at not less than certain prices, shall be deemed an unlawful conspirator, and any person, upon conviction of either of the said offences, by verdict or confession, shall be fined not less than —— dollars, and imprisoned not less than —— months, and shall be required to enter into recognizance, with sufficient surety, for his good behavior for the space of three years, in such sum as the Court may direct.

Be it further ordained, That the offences mentioned in the foregoing section shall be prosecuted in the County Court only, and by criminal information instead of indictment, in which the following rules shall be observed: Informations may be filed by the County Solicitor *ex officio*, either in vacation or in term time, and process, as well for the arrest of the party charged as for compelling the attendance of witnesses, shall immediately issue thereupon. If the capias shall be served five days before the return, the defendant shall be compelled to plead and try at that term, and shall not be allowed by the Court to postpone the trial, unless for the absence of a material and necessary witness, who shall be detained by illness, or for some cause of a like nature, and shall also be required, as a condition of such postponement, to pay into Court the costs which may have accrued. And the Court shall have power to make such rules and orders for the summoning, returning and empannelling of jurors, and for the complete exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, as may be deemed proper. Informations under this Ordinance shall have priority of hearing and trial on and after the Tuesday of any term. Upon the conviction of any defendant, the Solicitor shall be entitled to tax a fee of twenty dollars, and upon his acquittal or discharge, he shall not be liable to pay any costs, but the county shall pay for the attendance of all material witnesses, as well for the defendant as for the prosecution. No judgment shall be stayed or arrested, and no demurrer allowed, on account of any want of form or technical language in any information, if the offence shall be therein plainly and distinctly set out. From the judgment rendered in any proceedings under the Ordinance no appeal shall be allowed.

And be it further ordained, That the Governor shall have power, when, and so often, as in his judgment the public interest may demand, to cause to be seized to the public use, all or any of the things hereinbefore mentioned, and may, in order to the execution of this power, appoint any officer or officers, person or persons, to make, from time to time, such seizures, under such rules as he may prescribe. And for ascertaining the price to be paid to the owner or owners, their agent or attorney, for any such articles so seized, the following method shall be observed: two persons shall be appointed, one by the officer or person making the seizure, and one by the owner, his or their agent or attorney, who having been sworn to act justly and impartially in the premises, shall proceed to estimate the fair value of the articles seized, and to certify the same under their hands and seals, and in case of difference between them, shall choose an umpire, who shall, in like manner, make and certify such valuation; or should the owner or owners, his or their agent or attorney, on being notified of such seizure, refuse, or for the space of three days neglect, to name one to act in making such valuation, then the person named by the officer or person making the seizure, shall proceed, by himself, to make and certify such valuation; or should the owner be unknown or be absent from the State, and have no known agent or attorney therein, then the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which such seizure may be made, or if made in any incorporated city or town, the mayor or chief officer thereof, shall name a person for and in behalf of such owner or owners, to act in making such valuation, and the valuation made in manner aforesaid shall be held to ascertain, conclusively, the price to be paid for the article so seized, and the certificate of such valuation shall be delivered to the owner or owners, his or their agent or attorney, or if these shall be absent or unknown, shall be deposited with the Clerk of such County Court, to and for his or their use, and such certificate shall entitle the party to payment of the valuation, either from the officer or person making the seizure, or at the public Treasury; and if such payment be refused, the party shall be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until payment shall be made; but if the party shall refuse to receive payment in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or of this State, or in current notes of the banks of this State, he shall not be entitled to interest: Provided, and it is hereby declared, That no articles shall be liable to seizure which are held or possessed by any one for his own personal use and that of his family or dependents, or for the use of sick, disabled or poor and necessitous persons, or for other charitable use. By any seizure made conformably to the provisions of this Ordinance, the property in the thing or things seized, shall be immediately vested in the State, without regard to any subsequent proceedings for ascertaining the value thereof, or for any other purpose.

And be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall be in force during the present war only, except as to prosecutions which may be pending and undetermined at the end of the war, and may, in the meantime, be repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

State Convention.—The following gentlemen are new delegates to fill vacancies:

Peyton N. Atkinson of Pitt; Jas. Holmes Bryson of Cherokee; Rich. A. Caldwell of Rowan; Neill Kelly of Bladen; Thos. B. Lyon of Granville; Geo. Setzer of Catawba; Robt. Strange of New Hanover; Robt. Schenck of Lincoln.

Col. Shaw of the 8th State troops has resigned and a writ of election has been ordered.

Mr. A. C. Stewart, of Alexander, of the Convention, died at home on the 11th.

Raleigh Standard.

The Northern Government has established a depot for prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie—to hold 1000 men.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FIGHTING AT PENSACOLA.

Official dispatches were received yesterday by the Government, of a general action in progress at Pensacola. The first dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock in the morning, stated that the fort had opened fire upon our batteries and was maintaining a rapid fire, to which our batteries were slowly, but steadily, responding.

A second dispatch, dated 1.30 P. M., stated that the enemy's fire had been sustained for four hours, and was still being continued. There had not been the loss of a single life on our side. The enemy were firing "rapidly, but wildly," while we were returning their fire slowly, but with deliberation.

The last dispatch, as we learn from official sources, also states that the enemy's vessels, the Colorado and the Niagara, had also opened fire on our batteries. It is not doubted but that the enemy have planned a combined vigorous attack by land and by water, owing to the presence, indicated in the dispatch referred to, of a detachment of their fleet.—*Rich. Examiner, 23d.*

New York and Baltimore papers as late as the 20th inst. have been received in Richmond. They contain long and detailed accounts of the capture of Port Royal. We learn from them that 6 prisoners captured there have arrived at New York. This is strange, for it was positively stated that no prisoners were captured by the enemy. A bale of cotton was carried to New York as a trophy, along with other things. It is certainly astonishing that any planter should have left cotton or any other kind of produce to fall into the hands of the enemy. Was it expected that the enemy would *pay* for what they found? If so, we imagine, (and hope,) that the expectation will not be realized.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The steamer Atlantic brings some further intelligence from Port Royal. The position of our troops there was considered quite safe. Extensive defensive works were rapidly progressing, and guns were being mounted. The entrenchments extend to Seville, about five miles from the fort on Hilton Head.

The N. Y. papers publish accounts of the gale, which state that the steamer Governor, which had on board marines; the Peerless, loaded with beef; the Union and Osceola, with quartermaster's and commissary's stores; the Belvidere, which carried horses; and the two ferry boats, are all believed to be lost. The first two are known to be so; all on board the Peerless were saved, but the marines on the Governor were lost. The Winfield Scott has lost her mast, and had her bow broken in; various of the transports were obliged to throw overboard their cargoes, and several gunboats one or more of their guns."

The Gale.—The Philadelphia Press says that 27 of the vessels composing the Lincoln Armada required repairs after the gale of the 30th ult.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Within the last few days there has been a rush of applications at the War Department from commanders of regiments for permission to form a part of the reinforcements or new expeditions to be sent Southward. The mild climate and luxuriant savannahs of South Carolina and Louisiana are much more inviting for winter quarters for our soldiers than the bleak hills and desolate fields of Virginia.

[There are doubtless other reasons; for instance, more plunder and less hard fighting are hoped for South. Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Gauley and Leesburg are all in Virginia.—OBSERVER.]

The Kentucky Border.—The latest intelligence is that the enemy had not succeeded in getting to Pound Gap, one of the few passes in the Cumberland Mountain, between Virginia and Kentucky, but were at Pikeville, 30 miles off, with a force of 6000. Pound Gap is 65 miles North of Abingdon. Col. Stuart's 6th Virginia regiment, a crack regiment, has been ordered to that section.

Exchange of Prisoners.—According to arrangement, Generals Polk, Cheatham and McCown, with their staffs, met Gen'l Grant, Col. Logan, and other federal officers, half way between Columbus, Ken., and Cairo, Ill., on the 13th inst. The two steamers, both bearing white flags, were lashed together, and the officers spent some time in courteous conversation, wine drinking, and negotiations, the result of all which was, that the 80 or 90 Confederates captured at Belmont, were to be given up in exchange for the 105 wounded yankee prisoners, leaving about 90 of their well men in our hands. The ceremony over, the two boats again separated, amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs of the officers of the two armies, who, in all probability, will again *meet soon* in deadly conflict. Besides the officers, there were three ladies on each of the boats, who seemed to enjoy the scene vastly.

Coming and Going.—Nearly 100 Lincolnite prisoners from Guyandotte arrived in Richmond on Friday, and 150 left for Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the same day—mainly of those taken at Manassas.

A dispatch from Washington intimates that the reverend editors of the Independent are about to be sent to Fort Lafayette, the paragraph which we copied from that paper and commented upon two days ago being considered as treasonable.

The New York Tribune says: We understand that Mr. Edward Everett is about to visit Europe in the service of the Government. He goes, as Mr. Weed and Archbishop Hughes have gone, charged by the Secretary of State with unofficial duties of a diplomatic character.

Winter Quarters.—Two or three steam engines, for driving saw mills, have just been sent from this city towards Manassas Junction. This looks like making preparations to saw plank to build cantonments for our troops on the Potomac line.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Two Hundred Thousand more Men.—A New York paper says:—

President Lincoln will soon issue a proclamation calling upon the Governors of the different States to furnish 200,000 additional men before the first of January.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier states, on the authority of Thurlow Weed, that Mr. Lincoln has expressed his regret that he did not support Mr. Crittenden's propositions of last winter. Very probable.

Another Arrival.—Several prisoners were brought to Richmond yesterday by the Fredericksburg train, two of whom were captured while endeavoring to make their way to Washington, and others are said to be lacking in that fidelity to the South which should characterize all who go at large in Dixie. Three of the number are Yankees, one is an Englishman, and five are renegade Virginians. They were taken near Occoquan.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The Extortion in Salt.—A meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg has been held, to take steps for supplying that city and the adjacent country with salt on reasonable terms. Messrs. McDaniel and Irby submitted a proposition for supplying salt at $3 50 per sack or less, from the Smyth salt works. The proposition was accepted, and arrangements made for furnishing those who wished to buy less than a sack at the same rates. We hope this action of the citizens of Lynchburg will have the effect of balking the heartless speculators in that quarter.

The Legislature of Alabama has taken the subject in hand. It has passed an act authorizing the Governor to seize and hold, to be sold at fair prices, all the salt in the State on consigment. If ever there was a case, which justified such arbitrary interference by the sovereign authority, it is that which is furnished by this article of prime and absolute necessity.

Richmond Whig, 20th.

Salt.—This article has slightly declined in the Savannah market within the last week. It is now held at $8 per sack. Messrs. Cohen & Hertz sold 250 sacks to the Government last week at $6 per sack, though it cannot be had at that figure by individual purchasers.

The Georgia Senators.—The election of Messrs. Toombs and Hill to the Senate from Georgia—the one a whig and the other a democrat—is another illustration of the patriotic wish of the people to sink old party issues. The same course was pursued by the Legislatures of North Carolina and Tennessee. The people feel and know that this great contest, in which we are involved, and in which all the interests of all of us are at stake, requires the united energies of the whole population for its successful prosecution. It is only the smallest politicians, whose lives are devoted to the spoils, who favor the policy of waging this war by a *party* instead of by the whole. That policy partakes of the folly of a man, who should attempt to walk on one foot instead of two.

Richmond Whig.

Educational.—The State Educational Association met in this place on Tuesday evening last, and is still in session when we go to press. The attendance of members is not as large as usual. At the opening of the session, the retiring President, Prof. C. W. Smythe, delivered an interesting address. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. J. Palmer, Principal of Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.

Vice Presidents—Rev. B. Craven, D. D., President of Trinity College; Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., President of Davidson College; Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Professor in the University; D. S. Richardson, Principal of the Wilson Schools; John G. Elliott, of Wayne; W. D. Johnson, of Mecklenburg.

Recording Secretary—J. D. Campbell, Professor in Edgeworth Seminary.

Cor. Sec. and Treasurer—S. Lander, Principal of High Point Female School.—*Gr. Patrict.*

What it cost to take Port Royal.—The New York Tribune makes the following estimate of the cost of taking Port Royal:

Rent of vessels up to this time, say	$3,600,000
Pay of soldiers, &c., do	630,000
Value of rations consumed do	240,000
Value of clothing worn out do	165,000
Value of powder burned do	28,000
Value of the Governor and Peerless, lost, on the Cataline scale	160,000
Total	$4,803,000

MARRIED,

In accordance with the custom of the Society of Friends, at Rocky River, Chatham county, on the 20th inst., J. MILTON WOODY to LEANNA L., daughter of Isham Cox.

In Chatham county, on the 17th inst., by A. M. Yarbrough, Esq., Mr. GLOVER AVENT to Miss CORNELIA A. PARTRIDGE, daughter of E. B. Partridge Esq. of Moore county.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th inst., by Rev. M. McQueen, A. J. HOWELL, Esq., and Miss LAURA HARRISS, all of that place.

At High Point, Nov. 19, by Rev. Samuel Lander, of Lincolnton, Rev. SAMUEL A. WEBER, of Shelby, to Miss SALLIE A. LANGDON, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. I. Langdon, of the N. C. Conference.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov 25.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—Is coming in very freely. Super is selling at 7 00 to 7 25. Country Corn in demand; worth from wagons 75 to 80. Cotton—Slight decline; last sales at 8½ to 9. Salt—A lot of 500 bu. Alum received by one of our merchants a day or two since; asking 6 50 per bushel.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Wilmington, Bacon 22 to 23; Hams 24 to 25; Corn 62½ to 65; Super Flour $8; Lard 23 to 25; Pork 11½ to 13; Sugar 14 to 15 for brown, 16 to 17 for Clarified; Salt has gone above $17 50. The cargo of 4,500 bushels alum has been nearly closed out at $4 50 and $5 a bushel.

At Charleston, not a single sale of cotton during the week. Rice

From the Standard.

CAMP FISHER, NEAR MEADOW BLUFF, Va., 250 miles West of Richmond, November 5th, 1861.

MR. HOLDEN: Knowing the great anxiety which is felt by many of the people of North-Carolina respecting the 14th regiment, I will endeavor, amid many unavoidable interruptions, to give a true statement of our condition, believing that the truth, though sad indeed, will fall far short of the reports in circulation.

Since the organization of the regiment we have lost by death sixty men, instead of 250 as reported.

Of these, nine died in North Carolina. One was murdered there while absent from the regiment. Another was killed at Big Sewel Mountain by mistake while on picket guard. Then fifty-eight men have died by disease out of 813; which is about one in fifteen. We have lost also two officers out of thirty-nine, which is one in twenty. This is a large mortality, but our regiment has not suffered more than others. Indeed I doubt if we have suffered as much as the Georgians and Missippians, brigaded with us.

We naturally inquire are the Southerners an imbecile race that they die thus like sheep with the rot, or have the commanders of these regiments managed badly? By no means! but we have violated a great sanitary principle. We have changed climate and modes of living too suddenly, and this with other accidental causes, has produced these appalling results. In confirmation of the views expressed by Dr. Brown, in his letter to the Secretary of War, written after his resignation, I will give you a brief history of our regiment and a narrative of the campaign.

The regiment was organized at Garysburg, N. C., on the 16th of July last. It was composed of three companies from Johnston county, two from Person, one from Franklin, one from Cumberland, one from Robeson, one from Onslow, one from Beaufort. This last company, on account of sickness, was detached before we left North Carolina, and only nine companies marched to Virginia. We were delayed until the 18th of August in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining clothing and camp equipage. At that time most of the companies had been eight weeks exposed to the malaria of the Roanoke swamps. About half the men were enfeebled by measles, mumps, and pneumonia. Some fifty-six were left with one of the surgeons of the regiment at Weldon, and about the same number of convalescents were sent home to recruit their strength; the remainder proceeded to Richmond. It commenced raining on us at Petersburg, and we pitched our tents in Richmond in a storm. In consequence of this exposure several men just out of measles sickened and were left behind when we left that city after a stay of two days. We proceeded to this place, leaving sick men at every point we stopped at. Our subsequent arduous service has been in an uncongenial climate, during an unusually rainy season, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that we have not at any time, until quite recently, passed more than three days without a rain, and we have been exposed to many of them.

Our first advance from this place to Anderson's, beyond Big Sewell, (Sept. 11th,) was a forced march of about twenty-three miles, a part of the time in the rain, to reinforce Gen. Floyd at Gauley; but we were unfortunately about 36 hours too late, as he had repulsed the enemy and then fallen back. While we were *on* Big Sewell working parties were engaged fortifying a part of the time in the rain. Our march from that place back to this (Sept. 17th,) was in the night. It commenced raining soon after we started, and rained upon us most of the night, and for about three hours of the time very hard. The roads were exceedingly muddy, and we reached camp next morning greatly exhausted. The consequence was a rapid increase of our sick list, and when we marched back to Big Sewell to rescue Gen. Wise (Sept. 24th,) I was compelled to leave behind in camp more than 100 sick men. We were ordered to march without baggage or tents, and while there, from the night of the 24th Sept. to Oct. 17th, we were exposed for a part of the time to the weather without tents. It rained upon us while we had no shelter, except such as we could hastily erect in the woods, for three days. At first we were short of provisions, having carried only a day's supply in our haversacks. We had neither coffee or whiskey to stimulate us, and a part of the time the rain was so violent as to extinguish our fires, and this too in a raw cold mountain climate. When our tents arrived, we could obtain no straw to place in them, and until the men could split chesnut logs and floor their tents, they slept on the bare ground. During this time, the men were constantly exposed erecting breast-works, and standing guard as sentinels or as pickets. The latter duty, in addition to its danger, is very unpleasant, as no fire or light is allowed. Having spoken of breast-works, it will give you some idea of our labors when I inform you that the works erected by our brigade at different times would encircle the good city of Raleigh entirely with a wall, composed of earth and stone and timber four feet thick and six feet high!

A few days after the retreat of the enemy, having a very large sick list and no chance for a fight, I applied to Gen. Lee for leave to fall back to this place, which was granted. I congratulate myself that the 14th regiment is spoken of in the highest terms of praise for its soldierly, orderly, manly and uncomplaining bearing, by that brave and accomplished soldier, who adds to other superlative virtues, the well deserved epithet of Christian gentleman, man's highest praise. While on Sewell, Lieut. Col. Venable was dispatched by Gen. Floyd to Blue Sulphur Springs to establish a hospital there, in the performance of which duty he has displayed great energy and business capacity, and not only our regiment, but also Georgians and Virginians are much indebted to him. Without supplies or appliances for such an establishment, and without money to buy them, he has prepared an asylum for about 400 poor fellows, who are reasonably comfortable, and are, almost without exception, recovering. Dr. Brown resigned on account of ill health, and left us on the 31st ult. Drs. Wilson and Duffy have both been quite sick with the prevailing fever, but the latter is now able to attend to his duties at Blue Sulphur Springs. I am under many obligations to Drs. Bradsher and Jordan of Person county, for voluntary attendance on the sick. I have already said, that my opinion as to the causes of the great amount of sickness in this regiment, fully coincides with that of Dr. Brown. It was undoubtedly our long stay on the Roanoke, with the sickness there, and the fatigue and exposure here, and the sudden and great change from the low country to the mountains that developed the disease and gave malignity to it. I have observed that persons leaving the low country after July and going to the upper country suffer greatly from bilious diseases; and the most malignant cases of fever I have ever seen were of that type. So well was the danger and impolicy of a change of climate known to our ancestors, who after all, though "old fogyish" in some of their notions, had a large amount of sound practical common sense, that on the old statute books there is a law prohibiting the driving of cattle from one section to another in certain seasons, which was intended to avoid disease. In support of this opinion, I may state that the companies from Johnston and the one from Cumberland have suffered the most severely. Bad cooking, over-eating while in camp without exercise, disregard of the laws of health by men who never were sick in their lives, hard work, exposure while marching and in camp, want of variety in food, want of stimulants and of proper clothing, have largely contributed to this sad result. I apprehend that it will be found that the 6th regiment of North Carolina volunteers, though stationed in the same region of country, have not suffered as severely as the 14th regiment, as they went from the Western portion of the State, and were not "saturated with malaria." Hereafter regiments should be formed of men from the same section of country, and then regard should be had to the nativity and residence of troops in posting them. Those from the low country should be sent to the sea-coast; those living in the piedmont and mountainous country should be sent to such sections of country as this, and as far as practicable, troops should be sent to the region in which they are to operate before the 1st of July in each year. Again, every man enrolled should be examined by a surgeon to see that he is able bodied and sound. I greatly admire the patriotism and valor of those who are infirm and weakly, but yet are willing to brave the hardships as well as the dangers of a soldier's life; but it is both unwise and cruel to permit them to throw away their lives and to encumber the army as they do when they enter it and shortly thereafter become sick. Volunteers, you will remember, are not examined by a surgeon as enlisted men are. Had my men passed before the surgeon, fully one-fifth of those who have died would have been rejected, and would now in all probability, have been at home contributing to the support of their more robust companions in the field. Every soldier in camp should be compelled to wear a thick flannel shirt next his skin, then with a stout pair of shoes and a substantial overcoat, with a large cape to it to turn the rain, he is, with the usual uniform, prepared for the field. Had my regiment been thus supplied, as I endeavored to have them, the amount of sickness would have been much less.

I have applied to the Secretary of War, stating the condition of the regiment, and requesting that we be sent into winter quarters somewhere near Petersburg, Va., that our sick may enjoy the advantages of the North Carolina Hospital at that place; and I entertain strong hopes that my request will be granted without delay. Our sick, with the exception of four or five, are improving, and we expect early next spring to take the field "renewed and regenerated" in health and spirits, to roll like a wave of destruction on the foe. It is not our wish to leave Virginia until we have driven the last invader from her soil, unless it be to march into Kentucky or Maryland, or to carry the war into the enemy's country. We are "few and faint, but fearless still."

I send you an extract from a Federal paper, by which you will see that "stormy Sewell" was not a paradise to the enemy. Another account, which I could not procure, states that they "rotted out," and that when they retreated, they were compelled to leave a large amount of property in consequence of having to use their wagons to carry off their sick. I am satisfied that they numbered fully 15,000. They were encamped on every level spot from Sewell back to Locust Lane, a distance of upwards of eight miles. They erred in estimating our number at 18,000. We indeed had eighteen regiments, which if full would have made that number, but we did not have a single full regiment. We could not at any time have shown more than 10,000 men.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Col. Com'g 14th Reg't N. C. Vols.

List of Deaths in the 14th Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

1. Frank Frazel, private, Duffy's Co., July 1st, Garysburg, N. C.
2. Thomas C. Williams, private, Blocker's Co., Aug. 14th, Weldon, N. C.
3. Neill H. McNeill, private, Love's Co., Sept. 7th, Floral College, N. C.
4. Washington Strickland, private, Lane's Co., Sept. 10th, Johnston co., N. C.
5. Simon Wilkins, private, Lane's Co., Aug. 10th, Johnston co., N. C.
6. Ariel Muslewhite, private, Love's Co., Aug. 21st, Weldon, N. C.
7. William Capps, private, Lane's Co., Aug. 26th, Greenwood, Va.
8. Laster Ruffin, Serg't, Lane's Co., Aug. 28th, Johnston county, N. C.
9. Maj. Pilkinton, private, Lane's Co., Aug. 29th, Johnston co., N. C.
10. John Campbell, private, Love's Co., Sept. 15th, Floral College, N. C.
11. Simeon Stephenson, private, Woodall's Co., Sept. 19th, Lewisburg, Va.
12. John Reese, private, Duffy's Co., Sept. 21st, Lewisburg, Va.
13. Lewis B. Griswell, private, Crockett's Co., Sept. 23d, Meadow Bluff, Va.
14. Larry Dew, private, Blocker's Co., Sept. 30th, White Sulpher, Va.
15. Dillon Horn, private, Blocker's Co., Sept. 30th, White Sulphur, Va.
16. Alsey Parnold, private, Woodall's Co, Sept. 30th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
17. Harris T. Durham, Serg't, Woodall's Co., Oct. 1st, Meadow Bluff, Va.
18. Jacob Daughtery, private, Lane's Co., Oct. 2d, Meadow Bluff, Va.
19. Morgan Russ, private, Love's Co., Oct. 2d, Meadow Bluff, Va.
20. David Ganus, private, Lane's Co., Oct. 4th, Mt. Sewell, Va.
21. Samuel B. Stallings, private, Spivey's Co., Oct. 7th, Mt. Sewell, Va.
22. Radford Burton, private, Dillehay's Co., Oct. 7th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
23. Pinckney Henderson, private, Duffy's Co., Oct. 9th, Lewisburg, Va.
24. William Turner, private, Crockett's Co., Oct. 8th, Mt. Sewell, Va.
25. Daniel A. Conoley, private, Love's Co., Oct. 10th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
26. James A. Currie, private, Love's Co., Oct. 10th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
27. William Conoley, private, Love's Co., Oct. 12th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
28. John Barnes, private, Blocker's Co., Oct. 12th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
29. Richard P. Freeman, private, Blocker's Co., Oct. 13th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
30. James Edge, private, Blocker's Co., Oct. 14th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
31. George W. Massingill, private, Lane's company, Oct. 14th, White Sulphur Springs, Va.
32. William B. Royal, Corporal, Woodall's company, Oct. 16th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
33. Robert Burton, private, Dillehay's company, Oct. 16th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
34. Feeny W. Richardson, private, Crockett's company, Oct. 17th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
35. John R. Shaw, 1st Sergt., Blocker's company, Oct. 17th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
36. Leonard Faircloth, private, Blocker's company, Oct. 17th, White Sulphur, Va.
37. Simon P. Temple, private, Woodall's company, Oct. 19th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
38. Neill A. Clark, private, Love's company, Oct. 21st, Blue Sulphur, Va.
39. James Collier, private, Blocker's company, Oct. 22d, Blue Sulphur, Va.
40. Lewis N. Frazel, private, Duffy's company, Oct. 24th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
41. William H. Horne, private, Crockett's company, Oct. 25th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
42. Daniel Bain, private, Blocker's company, Oct. 26th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
43. John E. Thompson, private, Lane's company, Oct. 27th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
44. Abner Woodall, private, Woodall's company, Oct. 17th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
45. Lovett Grantham, private, Lane's company.
46. John R. Hugh, private, Woodall's company, Oct. 20th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
47. Frank Pearce, private, Lane's company, Oct. 30th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
48. Samuel S. Carson, private, Harris' company, Oct. 22d, Blue Sulphur, Va.
49. Samuel Y. Malone, private, Harris' company, Oct. 28th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
50. John W. Stovall, private, Harris' company, Oct. 30th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
51. James H. Brown, private, Duffy's company, Oct. 26th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
52. Levi Green, private, Crockett's company, Oct. 26th, White Sulphur, Va.
53. Henry Ellis, private, Crockett's company, Oct. 29th, Blue Sulphur, Va.
54. John Townsend, private, Dillehay's company, Oct. 26th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
55. Thomas J. Edwards, private, Lane's company, Nov. 1st, Meadow Bluff Va.
56. James H. Neal, private, Harris' company, Nov. 4th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
57. Oliver M. White, private, Love's company, Nov. 4th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
58. Fenner Perry, private, Spivey's company, Nov. 4th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
59. Edward Lewis, private, Spivey's company, Nov. 3d, Meadow Bluff, Va.
60. Charles D. Clarke, Q. M. Serg't, Nov. 3d, Blue Sulphur, Va.
61. William H. Perry, 3d Lieut., Woodall's company, Oct. 15th, Meadow Bluff, Va.
62. James H. Young, 3d Lieut., Crockett's company, Oct. 27th, Blue Sulphur, Va.

35th Regiment.—The following companies and officers compose this regiment, of which Rev. Jas. Sinclair is Colonel, M. D. Craton Lt. Col., and O. C. Petway Major:

Company A, Rough and Ready Boys, Onslow county, Capt. C. C. Barry, and S. B. Taylor, C. G. Cox, and O. F. Costen, Lieutenants.

B, Marion Men, McDowell county, Capt. Wm. Halyburton, and A. M. Erwin, S. J. Blackwell, and J. Goodwin, Lieutenants.

C, Scotch Riflemen, Moore county, Capt. John M. Kelly, and Wm. M. Black, E. M. Blue, and Thomas J. Jones, Lieutenants.

D, Haw River Boys, Chatham county, Capt. H. J. Lasater, and R. E. Petty, T. W. Richardson, and C. A. Boon, Lieutenants.

E, Person Boys, Person county, Capt. John G. Jones, and G. Y. Jones, Carter Dey, and G. D. Torian, Lieutenants.

F, Redwine Beauregards, Union county, Capt. T. W. Redwine, and John Warwick, Robert Mann, and Sanford Howie, Lieutenants.

G, Henderson Rifles, Henderson county, Capt. J. P. Jordan, and Brownlow Morris, Joshua Garring, and Allen Case, Lieutenants.

H, Mecklenburg Farmers, Mecklenburg county, Capt. H. M. Dixon, and D. G. Maxwell, D. A. Caldwell, and S. C. Hunter, Lieutenants.

I, Wayne County Volunteers, Wayne county, Capt. A. J. Finlayson, and John F. Kennedy, W. B. H. Langston, and W. R. Bass, Lieutenants.

K, Burke and Catawba Sampsons, Capt. J. K. Ellis, and P. A. Warlick, J. T. Johnson, and A. Stamey, Lieutenants.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.—From a sketch of a Sermon preached on Fast Day by the Rev. Dr. Moore of the Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., we copy the following paragraph:—

"Never was an army, since the days of Cromwell, in which there was a more pervading sense of the power of God. When we saw boys, yet warm from their mothers' heart, stand like veterans in the iron sleet of Bethel or the Thermopylæ gorges of Rich Mountain; when we saw squadrons of raw volunteers and militia stand as stone walls, while the hurricane of flame swept over the red plains of Manassas and Springfield, or the green hills of Carnifax Ferry and Leesburg; when we saw the very storms of the sea and the stars in their courses seeming to sweep disaster on our enemies, we could not wonder that many a brave man has found all of these battle-fields to be "Bethels," and said, "surely the Lord was in this place, and I knew it not;" and that many a dear child, when he paced his lonely round as sentinel, or stood in his perilous post as picket, beneath the silent stars, has found his place to be a Manasseh, and that there has solemnly risen there to his memory words that he has heard amid the sweet scenes of home, from lips that may be even then, in the deep silence of midnight, moving in wakeful prayers for the brave and beloved boy who is far, far away."

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 3, 1861. 37*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a negro boy named JUNIUS. The said boy is medium black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 to 170 pounds. When last heard of he was making his way towards Goldsboro, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail so that I get him in person.

D. McNATT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1. 72-*tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

Mrs. Geo. L. Johnson

respectfully informs the Ladies of Fayetteville, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the newest and most approved styles, including the very fashionable *L'Imperatrice* or Gored Dress. She may be found at the residence of Mrs. T. J. Johnson, Corner Russell and Gillespie Streets, or at Mrs Wm. McL. McKay's on Haymount.
Oct. 11, 1861. 65-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
For Cash.

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Oct. 2, 1861.

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business.

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

SPRING TRADE!
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

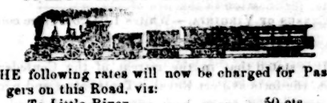
60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 18tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To Melver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Melver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
May 25, 1860. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 26, 1860 84-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.
Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ¼ cept per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.
October 23, 1861. 68tf

Sequestration Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Orange, Wake, Cumberland and Harnett, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to place the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non-compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States, speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties.

I will attend the different counties in a few days for the purpose of receiving, when due notice will be given.

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1861. 68-6w

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1860. 52tf

THE RAILROAD HOUSE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just completed his new House near the Rail Road Depot, is prepared to accomodate transient and permanent Boarders.

Please give me a call.

JOSEPH OTTARBURG.
Fayetteville, Aug. 29. 53-3m

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, November 7, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all Bacon, Pork, Beef, Leather, Men's Shoes, Woolen Goods, Jeans, Linseys and Blankets, &c., &c., except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Governments. The Adjutant General will employ the necessary means to carry into full effect this order. All agents to purchase for the State are required to have written authority.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex Officio.
Nov. 9. 73-4w

A Pair of Lady's Gaiters, were

left in the Subscribers' Book Store a few weeks ago, which the owner will please call for.

Also, a small package containing a Lady's Cape.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

The Eclectic Magazine for May.

May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

D. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 28, 1861. 8tf

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Peter Hamer, Adm'r of Eli Meekins, dec'd, *vs.* Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, the heirs at law of Eli Meekins, and also their guardian Joseph Medlin, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, notifying the said Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, by their guardian or otherwise, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay *vs.* John A. McKay et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

For Sale,

A FEW CONFEDERATE 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS
Raleigh, N. C., Nov'r 16, 1861. 75-4tpd

Bank of Wilmington.

FOR want of a quorum, the Meeting of Stockholders of 13th inst., adjourned to meet at the Bank the 4th of December next. Stockholders please attend or send proxies.

S. JEWETT, Cashier.
Nov. 14. 75-3t

STILLER WANTED.

A PERSON who understands stilling both Corn and Rye Whiskey, will receive immediate and constant employment. Apply to

D. D. FRENCH.
Lumberton, Nov. 15. 75-3t

The Volunteer's Hand Book.

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Nov. 15.

100 Horses and Double-Barrel Guns, Wanted for Cavalry Service.

SOUND, ACTIVE HORSES and good Guns will be required, for which will be paid full CASH prices by the subscriber, at the following times and places, to wit: Clinton, Friday the 15th November; Fayetteville, Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th; Jonesboro', Moore County, the 20th; Ritter's Muster Ground, Thursday the 21st; Carthage, Friday the 22d; Pittsboro', Monday the 25th; I. Brooks's, Rowls, the 26th.

Persons having good Horses or Guns for sale will confer a favor by meeting me at the above-named places.

J. L. BRYAN,
Capt. Moore County Cavalry.
November 12, 1861. 74-6tpd

General Order No. 1. **Headquarters 53d Regiment N. C. Militia.**

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Commissioned Officers and the Orderly Sergeants of the 53d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday and Thursday the 27th and 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Drill.

And to have their respective Companies at Camp Davis (Lower Fayetteville) on Friday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Regimental Drill and Inspection.

Each Captain shall make out two Muster Rolls, containing the names of all persons belonging to their respective Companies.

By order of JOHN H COOK, Col Commanding.
74tm] W. McL. McKAY, Adjutant.

LOST.

LOST or mislaid, a NOTE made by me and endorsed by Alex. Murchison and Hector McNeill for $300, made payable at either of the Banks in this place. The finder will please leave it at the store of Pemberton & Sloan.

WM. SHAW.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14. 76tf

TO TRAVELLERS,

CONNECTION BETWEEN

Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.

THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers *and light packages* between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:

Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.

☞ No night travel either way.

D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.
November 7, 1861. 73-3mpd

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them.

E. J. HALE & SONS

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 3tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14

NOTICE.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its 7th Annual Fair at Laurel Hill on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th inst. The public are invited to attend.

S. J. GIBSON, Sec'y.
Nov. 9, 1861. 74-3tsw2t

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay et al., *vs.* James S. Carver and wife.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be